PENNSYLVANIA WAR HISTORY COMMISSION
Date Rec'd MAY 26 1920
Sub.
U. S.
Pa.
Note

"YOUR RESOLUTION AND FORTITUDE ARE WORTHY OF THE BEST TRADITIONS OF THE AMERICAN ARMY"

THE WATCH ON THE RHINE

THE THIRD (MARNE) DIVISION

SOMME DEFENSIVE · CHATEAU THIERRY SECTOR · AISNE DEFENSIVE · CHAMPAGNE-MARNE DEFENSIVE

ST. MIHIEL OFFENSIVE · 1ST ARMY SECTOR · MEUSE-ARGONNE · AISNE-MARNE OFFENSIVE

(THE OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE SOCIETY OF THE THIRD (*Regular*) DIVISION)

VOL. I. LITTLE ROCK, ARK., MARCH 27, 1920. NO. 17.

LT. MAYNARD IS GUEST OF LITTLE ROCK

INCLUDES CITY OF ROSES IN HIS WIDE TOUR OVER COUNTRY IN INTEREST OF ARMY RECRUITING.

Lieut. Belvin W. Maynard, well known as the "Flying Parson," arrived in Little Rock Monday, March 22, in the interest of the army recruiting campaign, and was the guest of the city that night and the following day. During his short stay in the city he managed to make several talks at several theaters and at luncheon parties, besides making his exhibition flights over the city.

At a banquet in his honor Monday night at the Hotel Marion, Lieutenant Maynard told some of the experiences in his victory in the transcontinental flight.

He was complimented on his record as having flown a DH-4 airplane more hours than any other three aviators. It was said that he knows more about Liberty motors than any person, which was the reason he was the hero of the cross-country race.

In his talk Lieutenant Maynard expressed a desire to draw the people closer to the army, a desire to make friends with them. He said that the are of a fine type and one that was quick to take the advantages that were offered in the way of education, athletics and other benefits.

Lieutenant Maynard was asked to tell of his experiences on his transcontinental tour. He said that he was received enthusiastically wherever he went. He also related the incident of the broken crank shaft which forced him to land at Wahoo, Neb. The "Flying Parson" heard of a wrecked airplane about ten miles from Wahoo, at a little place called Utan. He rode to Utan in the first car which came near him at Wahoo, took possession of the engine and dismounted it from the wrecked plane. It was transferred to the DH-4 at Wahoo. After working about 18 hours on the new engine, installing it in the place of the broken one, Lieutenant Maynard and his mechanic, Sergt. Charles Klein, were ready to leave. They worked from late afternoon all through the night and left at sunrise the next day. The people of Wahoo brought a great Delco light from the village and turned it on the ship so that the fliers could see to work at night.

Lieutenant Mayrard said he had more towns to cover, in the remainder of his itinerary, than he had days, as he is supposed to end the trip by March 31 in New York City. He will make Memphis, Nashville, Louisville, Knoxville, Asheville, Greensboro, Raleigh, Richmond, Washington and New York.

MISS JOHNSON WILL TAKE LEADING ROLE

Miss Margaret Johnson of Washington, D. C., is to take the leading female roles in future roductions of the Soldier Players, according to J. M. Edgar Hart, camp dramatic director. Miss Johnson was sent to Camp Pike by the War Plan Division of the general staff and arrived yesterday.

Miss Johnson will be allowed to select the first play in which she is to take part from among several that the dramatic director has planned to produce. After April 15 it is planned to present one play a week.

The Soldier Players company has been assigned 12 more men, which makes a total of 17. Several of the original group have been furloughed to the reserve.

GOING TO PANAMA.

Two officers, Maj. Paul W. York, 30th Infantry, and Capt. George J. Newgarden, 38th Infantry, have been transferred to the 33rd Infantry, stationed at Panama, Canal Zone. The two officers, have been ordered to report to the commanding general of the Eastern Department at Governor's Island, N. Y. They will sail for Panama about April 1.

The Flying Parson

ATHLETICS POPULAR WITH THE SOLDIERS

The extensive athletic program instituted by the army on November 1, 1919, and affecting directly every soldier in the service, is being carried forward energetically in every post in the country.

Some idea of its scope may be had from the fact that in one district, Brownville District, Texas, 23 per cent of the entire command is representejd in the membership of league team in baseball, football, soccer, basketball and polo. Practically the whole command engages daily in some form of athletic sport.

Polo has become one of the favorite sports with cavalry detachments, while elsewhere in the South and West nearly one hundred baseball teams are competing in organized leagues.

Schools for the training of boxing instructors are being conducted in the army from Fort Niagara, N. Y., across the country to the Presidio of San Francisco. Men are detailed to these schools from their commands, and upon the completion of their training they return to their permanent posts fitted to instruct their fellow-soldiers in the manly art, and enthusiastic for the promotion of boxing shows as recreation. While formal instruction is held at the schools mentioned during the day, informal classes are taught evenings, instruction being given to any enlisted and commissioned men who show an interest in the sport. At Jackson Barracks, Louisiana, during a single week, thirty classes of 240 men each were held in boxing and wrestling. This instruction was given as a supplement to more formal setting-up drill. Three evenings of the week were devoted to boxing and wrestling exhibitions, before an audience of twelve hundred men.

In the Northeastern stations, where, because of storms and cold, outdoor recreation has been impossible, bowling has been very popular among soldiers, basketball was played for the determination of league championships, and other gymnasium activities have been enjoyed. The basketball championship of the posts within the Eastern Department of the army will be decided at a meet to be held in New York City during the last of March.

A new anti-aircraft projectile is made in many parts, linked together, and these expand into a large ring as they pass through the air, until they cover a large area. Some part of it is likely to catch the plane at which it is aimed.

"Carey's Chickens" Were on Somme Two Years Ago

Two Engineer Companies of the Third Division Were Helping British Block the Enemy's Path to the Channel During March, 1918

Two years ago this week the Third Division began making history.

It was along the Somme—at one of the most critical stages of the war. The Germans were determined to break through, and the Fifth British Army, which was in that sector, knew that a bitter struggle was ahead.

If the enemy troops accomplished their purpose, they would break through to the Channel, separating the British from the French and bottling the Tommies up with their backs to the sea.

The British were in need of every bit of available assistance, and they had asked for American engineers.

Companies B and D and Regimental Headquarters of the Sixth Engineers had already reached Peronne. There they worked for about five weeks erecting bridges over the Somme. Then on the night of March 20th the bombardment had begun. Two days later Peronne was shelled, and most of the detachments of the Sixth Engineers were ordered to assemble at Chaulnes.

There these Third Division men found one of the largest dumps of engineering equipment that they had ever seen in one place. Then orders were received from the chief engineer of the Fifth British Army that everything in this dump must be destroyed. Machinery and instruments were smashed. Material that would burn was covered with oil and ignited. Charges were placed under the buildings in preparation for blowing them up. Then a detachment of three officers and twenty men was left to complete the destruction, while the rest of the engineers proceeded by a long night march to Moreuil.

In the meantime the enemy had been advancing with such rapidity that no one really knew where he was. The engineers were put to work near Demuin on the construction of "last stand" defenses, working day and night digging trenches and making wire entanglements. On the afternoon of March 27th, when the sector was practically completed, they were moved by trucks to a point just east of Villers Brettoneux, near the village of Warfusec-Abancourt. Here they unloaded at a cross-roads near which a battery of 9.2's was hurling defiance at the Boche directly in front. Next they were given Enfield rifles and plenty of British ammunition, as each of the men only had a belt for the Springfields. Then Colonel Hodges led the men a few hundred yards into the trenches, which they were to occupy. Patrols were immediately sent out by both companies, to the front and to the village, which by this time could not be seen on account of darkness. Shots were exchanged during the night by two of the patrols and all returned with the exception of one sergeant, who could be seen early next morning, lying wounded, in what had become "no man's land." Three men volunteered to rescue him. In the futile attempt one was killed and a second severely wounded.

On this morning of March 28th, the Engineers saw their first Boche and began to get familiar with their surroundings, which included snipers. The line, to the left, entered the Bois de Tailloux, and from the south edge of the wood climbed a very gentle rise, through cultivated ground in front of and about 500 yards west of Warfusec-Abancourt. The line to the right led south on the main road to Amiens from Brie. From a graveyard just north of the village and from the village itself, snipers made it very warm in the shallow, uncompleted trenches. Those who had not dug the night before began to dig now, and all others began firing at the Germans whenever they showed themselves. In this way the men got the range on many points and could shoot with confidence. Fifteen Lewis guns which had been attached to the companies the previous day were placed and manned. There was a general desire to get out and run the snipers out of the village, but orders were simply to hold the position then occupied until reinforcements could be brought up. That night a patrol from the English, on the right, was shot up, and a little later on two prisoners were taken as they walked into the American trenches.

The 29th was quiet in the trenches, but the Boche planes discovered the engineers' rations and kitchens, which had been brought too near, in the edge of a wood, and they "strafed" that area, killed several of the cooks and entirely destroyed the kitchens. The following day they received a terrific

(Continued on Page 5.)

Pittsburg Marnemen!

Take notice, all ye Marnemen of the Smoky City!

Wouldn't you like to be able to get in touch with all the other former members of the Third Division who are located in or near Pittsburg?

There is going to be a Pittsburg branch of the Society of the Third Division organized.

Get in on it!

Put your name in the pot by dropping a card to Wiley H. Marble, 1541 Oliver building, Pittsburg.

Give him your name and address, and state what outfit of the Third Division you served with during the war.

Do this at once—and you will soon have the ball rolling.

"Blood Money" Is Shown First Time

With Miss Kathleen Kavanaugh of Little Rock taking the leading role, "Blood Money" met with heartiest appreciation at the Liberty Theater last Monday night, when it was presented for the first time by the Soldier Players.

The soldier members of the cast characterized each part in a way that showed close application and study. Private Alfrey Hayes was excellent as Dr. Carver, and Private Edyard McCarthy did well as a social poser.

Other members of the cast were Sergeant Patrick Murphy and Sergeant Harry Dempsey. The surprise number was an interpretative song, the music and words composed by Private George Murphy, describing the meaning of the stripes of the Third Division insignia. The insignia was thrown on the moving pcture screen while the author played the song and Sergeant Paul Bujarski sang the words. The song received much applause.

Teh program in full was as follows:

1. Five-reel motion picture feature.
2. Surprise Number: Third Division Song.
3. The Three Whitman Sisters: Attic, Frances Whitman; Mezzanine, Christine Whitman; Basement, Aylene Whitman.
4. "Blood Money."

Dr. Sawbone Carver, Albert Hayes; Renseleer Rhinelander, Edward McCarthy; Saumel, Patrick Murphey; "Ajax," Harry I. Dempsey; "Dead-One," George A. Wisner; Miss Marble, Miss Kathleen Kavanaugh.

Scene: Consulting room of a noted surgeon.

Time: Before bank closing hour.

POOL TOURNAMENT.

Pool "sharks" of Camp Pike are to be given an opportunity to prove their prowess. At the regular weekly meeting of the co-ordinating committee of Enlisted Men's Clubs, held at the Visitors' House last week, preliminary arrangements were made for a camp pool tournament to be participated in by one representative from each of the clubs and affiliated organizations.

Practice for the games has already begun in the various club rooms, and on April 6 the names of three men in each club making high scores in straight pool will be posted on bulletin boards. On April 20 the three who have made the highest scores will contest for the club championship in a series of three games of 50-ball pool. Winners in these contests will be paired for inter-club contests for a series of elimination games, the two last remaining in the elimination games to play for the camp championship.

It is proposed to hold the final contest about May 3, and suitable awards, either in the form of cups or cash prizes, are to go to the best and second best players. About 18 organizations will be represented.

Famous affinities: Flu and pneu.—Columbus Dispatch.

MARNEMEN OF BROOKLYN ARE STEPPING OUT

BROOKLYN BRANCH OF SOCIETY GETS BUSY AND SETS PACE FOR OTHER BRANCHES OF SOCIETY.

The Brooklyn branch of the Society of the Third Division has snapped out of the maze of uncertainty and now boasts of headquarters and meeting rooms unexcelled by any other branch.

Through the courtesy of the Knights of Columbus, meeting rooms and headquarters were leased for one year at a nominal rental, at Knights of Columbus Institute, 81 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

This building is centrally located, in the heart of Brooklyn's gay white way. The Pennsylvania depot, Long Island Railroad branch, is a stone's throw away, and very convenient for those who live more than forty-five minutes from Broadway.

At the meeting held Monday night, March 15, a representative gathering of Marnemen attended. Arrangements were perfected to hold a "grand reunion ball and monster vaudeville entertainment" at Arcadia Hall on the night of April 21.

Elsie Janis and her gang will be headliners on a bill that no vaudeville manager in the U. S. A. could afford to put on. Music will be furnished by a band of veterans, whose jazz cadence would make a man with cooties appear motionless.

Comrades Edward Allen and Rochford, former "Y" men who served with the division overseas, are cooperating with the entertainment committee.

During the meeting of the 15th, President Dickman requested the different outfits to fall in as units, so that they might be counted and their strength recorded. They did so. And the Sixth Engineers and the 76th F. A. loomed up like a world series crowd compared with the thin ranks of the representatives of our other outfits.

The morale of the Branch is excellent. The spirit of comradeship displayed at the meetings is splendid. Old buddies grab each other's lunch-hook and act like two French generals awarding each other citations.

Another thing in evidence is the rades of Brooklyn Branch meet, the democratic spirit. When the commost bashful buddy is made to feel at home. Old memories are refreshed, canned Bill is canned again; gold fish is placed lower than a snake's chest; old songs are hummed—in fact, a real old Third Division when-do-we-eat time is had by all.

Meetings are held on the first and third Mondays of the month at 8:30 p. m. Visiting Marnemen hailing from that vast wilderness outside the confines of Father Knickerbocker's tight little isle are cordially welcome.

A special request is offered to all Marnemen residing in Brooklyn and its vicinity to join Brooklyn Branch No. 5, Society of the Third Division, and bring a Marneman with you. If you know of any neglected comrade whose life is dull and dreary, give him the glad tidings. Tell him to communicate with Fred W. Dickman, President, 62 Clark Street; George Reaney, Vice President, 4111 Eighth Avenue, or Hilton R. Koop, Secretary-Treasurer, 232 Logan Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

18TH DEFEATS 9TH.

The 18th Field Artillery baseball nine defeated the Ninth Machine Gun Battalion Saturday, March 20th, 5 to 0, on the grounds at North avenue and "Q" street. Petre, third baseman for the artillery team, was the hero of the affair, getting two home runs and one three-base hit in four times up.

Aside from Petre's heavy hitting, the game was a pitcher's duel. Both men had good control and retired a total of 32 men on strikes. Gelchion, hurling for the machine gunners, fanned 19 men. "Chief" Wilson fanned 13 men.

SAYS U. S. MUST LEARN SHIPPING

America Is Not Ready for Great Merchant Marine, Asserts Payne.

URGES EXTENSIVE CAMPAIGN

Shipping Board Head Insists That People of This Country Must Be Taught to Think and Act in Terms of Sea.

New York.—The tales of the sea must become the gossip of the nursery and of the fireside if the United States hopes to develop a great, successful merchant marine and become a nation of shipping, in the opinion of John Barton Payne, chairman of the United States shipping board, who, in a message to the members of the Old Colony club, urges that a great public campaign be inaugurated to teach the people of America to "think and act in the language of shipping.

"The war has given us ships," says Mr. Payne. "We now have 1,300 shipping board ships, operating 41 trade routes, carrying our products under our own flag into the important world ports. By the end of 1920 this number will be increased to some 2,250. Sales of ships to Americans are being made, but the sales do not keep pace with the new launchings."

Is Pressing Problem.

The problem of establishing a permanent marine presses for solution, Mr. Payne emphasizes. He contends that no question of government ownership is involved. The question, he says, is not between public and private ownership, but between American and foreign ownership.

"We want an established American merchant marine; how it shall be owned is less important," he says. "We desire that every ship now government owned shall be sold to and be privately owned and operated by Americans for Americans, but that will come later. The chief thing in hand is to create a merchant marine."

Ships alone will not create a merchant marine, Mr. Payne reminds the Old Colony club members. "Indeed," he warns, "unless we have men, money and brains in the shipping business, ships may become a liability rather than an asset. How, then, may a merchant marine be established? It cannot be done by legislation. It requires time, habit, growth and individual capacity, initiative and enterprise.

"Many seem to think the shipping board can do this by reducing prices of ships, and instantly shipping men will spring up and all our ships will be bought by private owners, and, presto! a merchant marine is a fact. This is a serious error. A substantial reduction in price would undoubtedly sell some 300 ships, but this would not touch the problem. Ships cannot be sold in large numbers until the country is prepared to buy them. It is not now prepared.

Must Acquire Ship Habit.

"We have not acquired the ship habit. Who loans money on ships? Whom of your acquaintanceship would buy a ship mortgage? Are your neighbors sending their boys to sea? These things must come to pass before we are a maritime nation, prepared to buy over 2,000 ships.

"My conclusion is it is not possible to have a successful merchant marine until the country grows into the ship habit. The American newspapers and magazines must arouse the thinking men among manufacturers, investment bankers, farmers and labor to the necessity for a merchant marine; teach the people to think and act in the language of shipping. They must first understand, then they will act.

"Already great strides are being made. Even now we have 300 firms or companies operating shipping board ships. They employ on land and sea nearly 60,000 men in the service. We maintain a recruiting service and school to teach officers, engineers and sailors how to do the work and fit them for the sea.

"American insurance is essential. Companies must be encouraged and new ones established, that we be not dependent on foreign companies for our ship insurance. The American bureau of shipping must be developed and strengthened to the end that in all technical matters affecting shipping we may be independent of any foreign institutions. To accomplish this task, all Americans must pull together. The tales of the sea must become the gossip of the nursery and of the fireside."

THE LIGHT IN THE WINDOW.

The transport had entered New York harbor. On board was one lone colored soldier among the homeward bound. As the ship passed the Statue of Liberty there was absolute silence, when suddenly the dusky doughboy broke the quiet by remarking: "Put you light down, honey, I'se home."—The American Legion Weekly.

NOT BOUGHT FOR PIE.

"We had raisin pie for dinner yesterday, and Pa got awful mad."

"What's the matter? Doesn't he like raisin pie?"

"Yep, but he told Ma he had bought those raisins for another purpose."—Detroit Free Press.

Rose of the Marne

By John S. Madden, Capt. 7th Inf.

Summer of nineteen and eighteen
Back in the month of June
A hush lay over the valley
That was filled with a mystic gloom.
The Marne like a thread of silver
Flowed silently, gracefully on,
And I was alone in our quaint chateau,
For all of the men had gone.

Gone with our gallant army
To stop the Hun's advance!
Gone with a smile on their lips, sir,
If need be, to die for France.
Only the women and children,
And the old men crippled by age,
Were all that were left in the valley
In the path of the Hun's hot rage.

Have you ever seen the valley,
Kissed by the lips of June,
With a myriad of song birds singing,
And the meadowlands covered with bloom?
The skies there are none that are bluer,
And the air is pure and sweet,
While the crimson heads of the poppies
Nod in the ripening wheat.

Little would one have imagined,
Had he stopped in the valley that day,
That just a few miles to the northward
Were the on-coming hordes in gray,
Sweeping our men before them,
Like dust in the path of a broom;
And day and night on the summer wind
Came the great guns' threatening boom.

All day I watched from my window
To see what the hours brought forth
Then just as the sun was setting
There came out of the north
A cloud of dust o'er the landscape,
Then horses and marching men,
And I knew that our army was routed,
And this perhaps was the end.

Artillery, caissons and wagons,
Men and horses mingled as one;
Back from the Marne they were neeing
To escape the grasp of the Hun;
Valiant indeed had they battled
For over three heart-breaking years;
Now they were hopeless, discouraged,
And thousands were marching in tears.

I was sick with the fear that gripped me,
I was shaken and racked with pain;
Mon-Dieu! Must I leave the valley
And never know home again?
Must the dear old room where by mother died,
And the one where I was born,
Be used for a Prussian's shelter,
And defiled with a Prussian's scorn?

Then I knelt in the softening twilight,
And here in this old chateau
I prayed to the God of Battles
To save my France from the foe;
And to bring to our aid the soldiers
From that great land over the sea,
For I knew that they were our allies
In this war for humanity.

And then in that second 'twas answered,
For before I could turn about
I heard on the lips of our soldiers
A great and wonderful shout;
To the opened doorway I hurried,
And there in the gathering night
Were thousands and thousands of brown-clad men
Marching down to the Marne and the fight.

Out from the South came their columns,
Soldier, and gun, and train—
Yelling, "Come back with us Frenchy,
We'll lick Kaiser Bill at this game!"
And our weary French soldiers, they followed,
Buoyed up by this wonderful sight
But down in their hearts they were saying:
"It's hopeless! These soldiers can't fight!"

I was still standing there in the doorway,
My heart beating wildly, but glad,
When up by the path through my garden
Came a light-haired, wonderful lad;
He stopped and with voice that was tender
Inquired the name of the place
And I noticed that he was weary,
With a strained, haggard look on his face.

So I seated him here on the porch, sir,
And bade him rest for a while,
But he only lingered a moment—
I shall never forget his smile,
As I plucked a rose from my garden,
That was drenched with the evening dew,
And gave it to him as a symbol
Of our trust in the red, white and blue.

And he said: "Your faith is well founded,
There are millions of others like me,
And all are imbued with the spirit
That France, your France must be free;
We'll drive the Hun from this valley—
Don't fear! You are safe from all harm,
And after the battle is over
I'll come back to you, Rose of the Marne!"

He was gone, but all through the night, sir,
Those Yankees by thousands marched by
In the direction whence came that rumbling
And the lightning flash on the sky;
By dawn some had reached the river,
And all are imbued with the spirit
To stop the advance of the Germans,
And to drive them back o'er the Rhine.

You know the rest of the story—
How the Americans saved the day,
Despite the terrific fighting
Of those wolfish hordes in gray;
Back from the valley they drove them
Didn't stop till they reached the Vesle,
And thousands of brave, young men went west
Over that unknown trail.

Rose of the Marne, he called me—
Ah, no, he never returned,
But whether he died or marched away,
I never as yet have learned;
And oft when the shades of twilight
Fall soft o'er the old chateau,
I linger long in the garden
And dream of the long ago.

WAR SURGERY PASSES

Medical Science Makes Fine Record in War Period.

New Epoch to Medicine and Knife Brought by Great Conflict.

Washington.—What may be termed in medical science the "war surgery period" in America is about to pass.

This means that for the wounded in the war about all that human skill can do for them has been performed.

The number of wounded Americans in hospitals in Europe and America was 277,000 at the time of the armistice. The present number is 12,000, all in the fourteen military hospitals in the United States.

Surgeon General Ireland was told that it had been reported that in the last few months high-class specialists, surgeons and doctors had left the service to resume private practice and that many wounded were left in the hands of men of little experience.

"Nothing to it," said General Ireland. "By just saying the word every big specialist in the country would come a-running to help us."

General Ireland pointed out that surgeons had been reduced from 31,000 to 2,225, or 93 per cent, and Col. William H. Moncrief, who had charge of all the war surgery, pointed out that 95 per cent of the major operations from overseas injuries have been performed.

"They all worked faithfully till the armistice was signed," said Colonel Moncrief. "From then on we had a hard time. But we discharged no men that we couldn't get along without."

When answering advertisements, please mention The Watch on the Rhine.

WAR RISK INSURANCE PERMANENT PROPOSITION

Director Declares That Incorrect and Misleading Statements Are Being Circulated.

Director R. G. Cholmeley-Jones of the bureau of war risk insurance announces that misleading and incorrect statements relative to the permanency of government insurance are being circulated by individuals apparently engaged in attempted "twisting" of insurance. A specific and typical report received by the director was to the effect that some of these individuals had boarded a naval vessel at Philadelphia and had told the sailors that government insurance would not be good after five years.

"Government life insurance for veterans of the great war is a permanent proposition," said Director Cholmeley-Jones. "Misleading statements have been made to the effect that government insurance will cease at the end of five years after the war, or that it will be turned over to private companies. Such statements are absolutely false and without foundation. There is, however, a requirement that the temporary term insurance held during the war which increased in cost from year to year, be changed or converted into one of the six permanent forms of government life insurance (ordinary life, 20-payment life, 30-payment life, 20-year endowment, 30-year endowment, or endowment at age of 62), within five years after the formal declaration of peace by proclamation of the president, if the insured desires to continue to be protected. This permanent insurance does not increase in premium cost as the insured grows older.

"Improper conduct by the individuals I have referred to is in direct opposition to the attitude of the great life insurance companies, which is embraced in a statement by the secretary of one of the large companies, who recently said:

"'Of course, a life insurance company can not grant insurance at less than cost, but the government offers insurance to soldiers and sailors at less than it would cost the government to grant that insurance (that is because the government bears all expenses of management, etc.). The government is justified in this liberality in consideration of the fact that these soldiers and sailors have risked their lives, or have been willing to risk their lives, for the benefit of the nation. All this being so, it is obviously expedient for soldiers and sailors to take all the insurance offered by the government at the low rate charged.'"

CAN'T BE DONE.

A negro who had an injured head entered a doctor's office.

"Hello, Sam! Got cut again, I see."

"Yes, sah, I done got carved up with a razor, Doc."

"Why don't you keep out of bad company?" said the physician, after he had dressed the wound.

"'Deed I'd like to, Doc, but I ain't got 'nuff money to git a divorce."—Laughing Gas.

TOO TRUE.

"Well, I just got me a new car."

"I thought you were going to have your old one repaired."

"I couldn't afford it."—Judge.

LIKE THE KNIGHTS OF OLD

Plans Were Going Forward to Clothe Our Doughboys, Fighting the Hun in France.

Plans that American war armor artists were perfecting to make the Yankee doughboy in France more uncomfortable, miserable, and safer were nipped in the bud by the sudden armistice, according to the Home Sector, the ex-soldiers' magazine conducted by the former editorial council of the Stars and Stripes. The armor artists of the engineering division of the ordnance department were working on a portable fortress that could stop a machine-gun bullet at 150 yards and a doughboy life-preserver, worn around the body for use in attack, that would have made the combat soldier in France look like a cross between Sir Galahad on parade and Casey of Harvard streaking across the Yale goal line for a touchdown.

The Home Sector says: "The records of A. E. F. hospitals show that seven or eight of every ten wounded soldiers were lacerated by fragments of shell and other missiles which even thin armor plate would have kept out.

"We in this country started to work on the theory that it was possible to produce body armor which would not be difficult to carry and which would resist the impact of a machine-gun bullet at fairly close range.

"There was developed by the engineering division of the ordnance department a body defense, including a light front and body plates, weighing altogether only nine and one-half pounds. The plates were lined with sponge rubber. One lot of 5,000 were manufactured and sent abroad for experiment. There was also developed, manufactured and sent over to France for test a heavy breast plate with thigh guards, weighing twenty-seven pounds, capable of stopping machine-gun bullets at 150 yards.

The Yank did not take kindly to the idea of body armor. Or it might more aptly be said that the Yank did not take kindly to the idea of still warfare. "Tell it to the tanks," he shouted when asked how he liked his proposed winter suit.

NON-REFILLABLE NOW.

"There, gentlemen," said the host with a smile, "is the first non-refillable bottle that I have ever seen."

"But that's just an ordinary bottle," said one of his guests. "It can easily be refilled."

"Can it?" retorted the host. "Then, my friend, take it out, and when you have succeeded in getting it refilled with liquor bring it back to me and I shall reward you handsomely."—Detroit Free Press.

EX-KAISER OWES FALL TO ILL-STARRED GEM

So Some Folks Believe in View of History of "Blaze of Glory."

An ill-starred diamond, which last shone as central gem in the crown of Prussia, is now credited with having been a factor in bringing about the ruin of the Hohenzollern dynasty. It is known as the "Blaze of Glory."

According to the tale about it, the diamond was given by King Solomon to the Queen of Sheba, having been plucked by him from his turban for her adornment. Curious carvings on two sides of it are supposed to be heraldic tokens of the two ancient lovers. Tales of the gem were carried into Persia, where they excited the greed of the nomadic King El-Hakim II., who robbed the Queen of Sheba's grave to secure it for himself. Within two weeks thereafter he was slain in his palace, and thereafter, through the centuries, rulers and princes who acquired the gem came to grief.

The margrave of Brandenburg, whose house started the Prussian dynasty, found the gem on a Jewish merchant in one of the margrave's raids into Silesia, and seized it, declaring that he would place it in the crown of a great kingdom he was to establish. The merchant was instantly slain when he ventured to remind the captor of the evil influence of the diamond. It seems to have been handed down the Prussian line until finally it reached the one time emperor now in retreat in Holland.

It is said that Herr Zunkelhorn, a learned antiquary, who had learned the fateful history of the gem and who in some way had forecast that ruin would come to its owner between the years 1918 and 1922, implored the young emperor to rid himself of it before his coronation, and that to this entreaty William replied:

"You must understand that I am crowned by the Spirit of God and the will of my people. The Hohenzollerns must endure forever. No curse of evil can harm our dynasty."

So he kept the gem in his crown, and tradition seems to have justified itself.

NATURAL.

Jane Willis—Then you really think her complexion is natural?

Marie Gillis—O, yes. She has worn it so long that I'm sure she wouldn't look natural without it."—Judge.

Terry's Ice Cream and Pasterized Milk

Can not be surpassed for cleanliness, purity and quality, assuring you absolutely the best that can be had anywhere at any price.

"BICOE" ICE CREAM

Smooth as Velvet, With a Gratifying Taste

Terry Dairy Company

Little Rock Steam Laundry

"The House of Merit"

213 Center St.

Leave your work at our Camp Pike Agency, The Divisional Barber Shop, 13th and South Ave.

Official Emblems of the Society of the Third Division.

ARE SELLING RAPIDLY

The supply will soon be gone and you will not be able to get a duplicate as reasonably priced as these.

Send us your order and 75 cents, which covers all charges.

Address All Orders to

THE WATCH ON THE RHINE, Little Rock, Ark.

Do You Know---

That our wagons are calling at your barracks every Monday and Thursday, and that you can arrange to pay your laundry bill monthly? Find out who our agent in your regiment is and give him your laundry —have your bundle ready early for efficient service.

Imperial Laundry

MYRON LASKER, Proprietor

SELLING DELCO-LIGHT

Is a Live Business

We have openings for the right men

W. P. GALLOWAY CO.

412 Center St. Little Rock, Ark.

ARE YOU ORGANIZING A POST

of the

Society of the Third Division

IN YOUR CITY?

For Particulars Write to the

Secretary of the Society of the Third Division

306 BOARD OF COMMERCE BUILDING, LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

"'TENSHUN!"

Every soldier who went overseas should be interested; every mother should want a record reminiscent of her boy in this WAR, the greatest of history. Individual Honor Tablet etched on polished bronze, mounted on mahoganized slab, beveled edges, work highly endorsed, NOTHING LIKE IT. Price, $5.00. Descriptive booklet mailed free.

WANTED—Selling Agents for exclusive territory. Address The Arteraft Novelty Co., 5606 White Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

CORRESPONDENCE

SEVENTH INFANTRY

COMPANY D.

First Lieut. Joe J. Yeats, Commanding

Sgt. Eugene F. Hedrick, who has been a member of the company for a short time, has returned from a two months' furlough, which he spent with his relatives at Ottumwa, Iowa.

Sgt. Alex F. Chimelewski is no longer one of us, as he has been furloughed to the reserve and is now trying out civies. All the boys were sorry to see him leave and wish him the best of luck in the future.

Cpl. John Arney is spending some of his time these days beautifying the front of the battalion quarters by building a stone wall and other features which go to make the place look neat.

Pvt. First Class Anthony Bernard is now in the hospital with an attack of rheumatism.

Pvt. First Class Hardy H. Hawthorne is another member of the company who has been furloughed to the reserve. He left us March 24, 1920.

COMPANY L.

Lt. James S. Varnell Commanding.

Sgt. John S. McCreery, now on recruiting service in Louisiana, states that recruits are not so very easy to get.

Pvt. Louis A. Martin was furloughed to the reserve the 24th of this month. He says the farm looks good to him.

Sgt. Emerson L. Kauffman, formerly of this company, who was furloughed to reserve in February, is now in Detroit, Mich.

8TH M. G. BN.

COMPANY A.

Lt. J. W. Freeman, Commanding.

The old members of Co. A may be surprised to hear that Sergeant Burger has been discharged and is working in the postoffice at Camp Pike. If all reports are true he will probably be married soon.

Cpl. Earl Jackson is attending the jiu-jitsu class every afternoon and tries out a few of his stunts on Fat Mortensen every night before retiring.

Sgts. Downey and Schrefer are expected back soon from recruiting duty. We are in hopes they will bring back a few recruits with them.

The company would like to hear through any of the old members what Captain Nimmo's address is.

Jackson received a letter from ex-Sergeant Warren. He is married and says there is nothing like married life.

COMPANY B.

2nd Lt. M. M. Jones, Commanding.

Sgt. Hinman of Co. B has been recalled from recruiting duty, as he is to be furloughed to the reserve this month.

Sgt. Schuster of this company, who has been on detached service at the Remount Station, has completed his course at the packing school. The commanding officer of the school said that Sgt. Schuster was the best in the school.

Sgt. Roy F. Quill is at his old job traveling with the Chop Suey show.

COMPANY C.

2nd Lt. T. E. Voight, Commanding.

Lieutenant Voight is laid up with a broken wrist for a few days.

1st Lt. James J. Roach is on recruiting duty at the recruiting office at Kansas City, Mo.

Corporal Hornberger is on recruiting duty at Kansas City, Mo.

All ex-members of this company will be glad to hear that ex-Pvt. Spike Brogan is still alive and living at 1020 Arizona street, Philadelphia, Pa.

COMPANY D.

2nd Lt. Theo. E. Voight, Commanding.

Pvt. Clifton L. Herriman has just returned from a 15-day furlough, which he spent at his home, Cabin Creek, Arkansas.

All latter members of Company D are doing their spring training for the Olympic games. Sgt. James Hoyt is chief instructor of boxing and is getting his string of fistic artists in good condition. Just before they turn in every night the alarm clock is set for 5 o'clock so they can take their usual three-mile sprint before reveille, but they have never heard the alarm as yet, and generally have to be gently pulled out of the feathers for reveille.

Sgt. Joseph F. Barr, formerly of this organization, who re-enlisted for Germany in October, did not go back overseas, but was assigned to Headquarters of the Tank Corps, Camp Meade, Md.

38TH INFANTRY

COMPANY L.

Cook Joe Medrell has returned to this company after gold bricking in the general hospital in New Jersey for several months.

Supply Sgt. Shuey says there is nothing like married life, and doesn't see now why he didn't get married long ago.

Private Smith has landed an easy job at the Camp Exchange.

Corporal Murphy is thinkng of reenlisting for three years in Hawaii.

COMPANY M.

Capt. C. S. Cotton Commanding.

Charley R. Hubbard is back with us again. Hubbard served overseas with us and was wounded on the Marne, he spent some time in the hospital and afterwards joined the 29th Division, with which he came back to the States. He never had the opportunity of seeing any of his old pals, and he now requests that some of them drop him a line.

Ex-Sgt. William J. Allmond writes that he is perfectly satisfied with the new life and is doing well at his old trade of plumbing.

Ex-Pvt. Anthony Bucca, who was recently furloughed to the regular army reserve, writes that he is getting on well. He is now living at 561 East 187th street, New York City.

MACHINE GUN.

1st Lt. William H. Gregory Commanding.

Sgt. John Woods has returned for duty after spending a 15-day furlough at his home in Flint, Mich. From all accounts he had a wonderful time and is longing to get back again.

Former 1st Sgt. Bill Williams, who was commissioned a first lieutenant, is now on recruiting duty in New York City. He writes that he would be pleased to hear from some of the old members; also would like to have them call in to see him. He is stationed at Times Square. Address, 661 South Ave., New York City.

SUPPLY COMPANY.

Capt. Claude E. Gaskins, Commanding.

Sgt. Clark Roberson was furloughed to the reserve March 16. Sergeant Roberson has completed 15 years' service with the colors, during which time he has soldiered in the Philippines, Vera Cruz, France and Germany. He will now make his home in Salt Lick, Ky.

Mechanic J. Gonzales and Cook E. Kirby were furloughed to the regular army reserve March 25.

76TH FIELD ARTILLERY

Sgt. Maj. Sleeper received a letter from our former First Sgt. Chas. Lippke. He says he is having a good time and that we need not think he is coming back in the service, as he is married.

Cpl. Frank A. Butz has been promoted to the rank of sergeant.

Pvt. Raphael Varalli has been promoted to the rank of corporal.

SUPPLY COMPANY.

Capt. Carl J. Lehnhard, Commanding.

We report one casualty this week. Stable Sgt. George Massingill was furloughed to the reserve, and his address in the future will be Oliver Springs, Tenn., R. F. D. 4. We wish him the best of luck on the outside, but losing a man of his ability around horses sure was quite a blow to the Company. He had been on detached service with the brigade recruiting detail at Joplin, Mo.

If any former fembers of the outfit know of the whereabouts of Jesse L. McKay, a former member the company, Sgt. Maddox would appreciate it very much if some one would give him the information.

The company has been strengthened quite a bit in the past week with the addition of nine recruits. This brings the present strength of the outfit to about one-sixth of its war-time strength.

BATTERY A.

The first sergeant has had a few lines from Spud Murhpy, who is still staying with it on the Rhine. Spud tells that Cokie Roberts has been "busted" and has transferred to the M. P.'s at Coblenz.

Sup. Sgt. McWilliams is on recruiting duty at Joplin, Mo., and the first sergeant is also touring Missouri for recruits, while Sgts. Karney, Lawler and Broderick are in New York City. Sgt. Chirdon and Pvt. First Class Schneider are in Tennessee.

The old outfit is still open for recruits. That old stuff about a "good chance for advancement" is the real stuff now. Why not try it again for another year? We have a college here that can't be beaten in the States. There are, in fact, all sorts of inducements for the old-timers.

Clifford Andrews is one of the latest victims. He was married last January and has just gotten around to letting us know about it. His address is No. 28 Federal Street, Perry, N. Y. He says he would be glad to hear from any of the old bunch.

Chalk up another bulls-eye for Cupid. We have second hand information that ex-Corporal Morgan is married and living at Oil City, Penn. What have you to say for yourself Eddy?

BATTERY B.

Capt. Herman N. Archer, Commanding

This has been a pretty successful week as we have received five recruits, including two previous service men.

We have received a letter from Pop Brunner containing an invitation to all the boys to stop off at Philadelphia on their way home and make him a visit. His address is 761 Pallas St.

A letter from Fred Wessner advises all the boys to save their money. He says it takes a lot of coin to get fitted out in civies.

BATTERY D.

E Battery was not satisfied with the loss of one ball game, so they came around last Sunday and challenged us to another game. This time they had aid from F Battery and Headquarters, but we beat them anyway, the score being 18 to 15. The big specialty of the game was the famous home run hits that often netted us four or five runs an inning.

Fenton played in the basketball game against the Fourth Division. He played a fast and clean game often keeping the Fourth from getting the ball and never letting them make a field basket. All they made was four fouls and two field goals. The two field goals they made off our second team, which was sent in during the last two minutes of the game.

Fenton also had a wresting match with a man from the Fourth. He lost the decision but we think he was the better man as he broke more holds than the other man and the one time they both went to the mat he was on top.

Haas wishes to hear from Croft, Rogers and Higgins.

BATTERY F.

After two months absence as regimental mess sergeant, Sgt. Mooney has returned to duty with the battery.

We have learned that our late stable orderly, Mike Monoghan, has taken the leap. He and his wife are living at Lima, Ohio.

Horseshoer Huff is now back for duty with the Battery. He has been at the mule packers' school during the past two months.

We are glad to know that our old friend, Gordon L. Reese, is forming a branch of the Third Division Society in Baltimore.

FOURTH INFANTRY

Col. Willis P. Coleman, Commanding.

Colonel Coleman has returned from New Orleans, where he went on an inspection in connection with the recruiting campaign.

Col. Halstead Dorey, who commanded the regiment while it was serving in France, has just telegraphed the commanding officer that he has received word from the Adjutant General of the Army to the effect that the Croix de Guerre awarded the 4th Infantry is being forwarded the commanding officer, 4th Infantry. Colonel Dorey has requested that he be informed as to when the presentation is to take place and states, "I shall be glad to be with you all." No doubt some of the older men in the regiment who served overseas under Colonel Dorey will also be glad to see him again.

HEADQUARTERS CO.

2nd Lt. Urban V. Letellier, Commanding.

Conway C. Smith, musician first class, will leave the company in the very near future, being furloughed to the regular army reserve. It is his intention to go to Cuba with a jazz orchestra and is now applying for permission from the War Department to leave the United States. Smith is quite a piano player and naturally we will miss him, as good piano players are rather scarce in the Division at present.

The musician-barber of A Company was taken to the hospital last week and just as he was to be released smallpox broke out in the ward where he was stationed, and now soldier Fauntaine is in for a good rest, as he is now under quarantine restrictions.

The following members of the company will constitute as a part of the Regimental Rifle Team: Color Sgt. Lumery, Sgt. Maj. Melvin, Sgt. King, Sgt. Gay, Sgt. Runyans and Pvt. Robinson.

SIXTH ENGINEERS

Col. Clarence L. Sturdevant, Commanding.

Colonel Sturdevant delivered a lecture last week before the officers of the Division. His subject was "The Engineers," which he took up historically, showing the development of the corps from its beginning down to the great part it played in the World War, dwelling especially upon the place of the engineers in the new army.

Capt. Gerald E. Counts, Personnel Adjutant, has received his orders transferring him to the Ninth Engineers, which is located in his home town, El Paso, Texas.

Capt. Albert E. Weiland has been relieved from recruiting duty and given charge of road construction in the camp. We need recruits bad enough, but we need good roads also. Others can recruit, but not everyone can build good roads.

We haven't heard anyone around the regiment complain of not having enough to keep him busy lately. With drill, school, college, moving buildings, building houses, roads, race tracks, polo fields, etc., everybody is humping, and then some!

Organization Day, which is March 27th, will be observed as a holiday in the regiment on March 26th. In the morning exercises will be held. Sergeant Duffy, Co. A, will preside. The followng program has been arranged: "In Memoriam," Chaplain Evans; Brief History of the Regiment, Sergeant Duffy; Account of March 27th, Master Engineer Dudley; Reading of Citation of the Regiment and Members of the Regiment, Capt. H. H. Pohl; Talk on the Regiment and Presentation of Colors to the Recruits, Colonel Sturdevant. In the afternoon a baseball game has been arranged between our regiment and the 18th Fiel dArtillery for 2:30 p. m. In the evening there will be a grand feast and smoker, at which time there will be boxing and wrestling bouts.

Master Engineer Nicholas Hald was furloughed to the reserve March 18th and has taken a postion with the Texas Leasing and Development Company, Wichita Falls, Texas, where he will make his future home with Mrs. Hald.

First Sgt. Harry J. Burns of the Engineer Train was furloughed to the reserve, after four years and three months service in the army. He returns to his home at Beacon, N. Y., where he expects to take it easy for a while. His fine spirit will be missed around the regment in a great many ways, especially on third base just now.

Sgt. Frst Class Floyd Cassada of Marshall, N. C., who has served four years and three months, was furloughed to the reserve March 18th, and will go to the oil fields of Texas to seek his fortune.

Lost: One small wrist watch somewhere in Camp Pike. Finder please return to Color Sgt. Russell Sisemore, Headquarters, 6th Engrs, and receive reward.

Wiley H. Marble, ex-lieut. of Co. D, writes from the American Stainless Steel Company, 1541 Oliver Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa., offering a number of magazines and papers on engineering for the reading room, which will be accepted wth pleasure. We have a very good reading room for the regiment and all such contributions are most acceptable.

Obbie T. Wiggins writes from Pensacola, Fla., that he is engaged in the railroad business, has a good job, and likes his work very much. He sends his best regards to all his old pals.

ATHLETIC NEWS.

Chaplain Albert L. Evans,

In two practice games last week our team met with defeat each time. The 18th F. A. won in a well played game 6-2. The Hdqrs. troop team pulled out to the tune of 9-5.

Between men being pulled out for recruiting service and men being furloughed to the reserve and work, it's mghty hard sledding for baseball. However, under the guidance of Captain Schmitz, new material is being developed, and we can hope to have a team that will hold up the traditions of the regiment in the league.

The regiment's interest in polo is increasing. In a round robin set of games Friday, March 19, the Engineer team, composed of Colonel Sturdevant, Major Worsham, Capt. Counts and Stable Sergt. Clark, defeated the 7th Inf. first team, 2-21, the 7th Inf. second team, 4-0, the 10th F. A. team, 0-0, and the Camp Pike team, 1-0. That was very good for the team's first appearance on the field.

On Sunday afternoon, March 21, the regimental polo team came out in their fine new uniforms, white jackets with broad red band about the chest, white helmets, etc. The results of their games were: 8th Machine Gun Bn. team, 0-0; 10th F. A. (first team), 0-1; 10th F. A. (second team), 3-0.

Sergeant Clark is certainly a wonder with a polo stick in his hand. He was with the cavalry for many years, and is an expert horseman.

Baseball games have been arranged with the 38th Inf. for March 24, and with the 18th F. A. for March 26.

Several of the officers have been trying out their tennis racquets preparatory to the Camp tournaments, which are now being arranged.

Only two men put in for golf, should a course be made in or near the camp. But we are confident that more would enjoy the game if we had a golf course in operation.

Several officers have joined the Game and Hunt Club, which has been organized recently.

An effort is being made to secure several candidates for the Olympic games to be held in Antwerp, Belgium, beginning August 1. Division contests will be held first, then Departmental contests, and from the winners will be selected the candidates to go across and represent the U. S. A.

COMPANY B.

1st Lt. Edgar G. Davis, Commanding.

We were glad to hear from another old member of Co. B last week. Ex-Cpl. Roy Thorson writes in and claims to be doing fine at his old trade. His address is Weihart, Mont.

To All Ex-Members of Co. B:

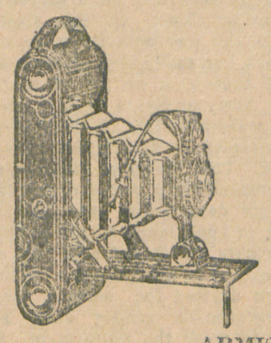
Men, you can't imagine how glad we are to hear from any of you. Just picture us, nine men left to represent the company that was second to none, and think how many times you have wondered how So-and-So is getting along, and where he might be. So, if you will write us a letter we will enter

(Continued on Page 6.)

Wanted to Buy

Have clients who will invest in good Real Estate, Automobiles, Diamonds, Liberty Bonds, or first lien securities at investment prices.

R. M. BIRNBACH
305 West Second
(Opposite Postoffice)
Phone Main 943



Headquarters for
Eastman Kodaks

We do developing, printing and enlarging.

Be sure to mail or leave your films with either of the Rexall Drug Stores.

We handle everything the soldier needs.

ARMISTEAD-BRITTON
Fifth and Main Sts.

SNODGRASS & BRACY
120 Main St.
Open All Night

HOLMAN DRUG CO.,
Opposite Union Station
Open All Night

Scott-Mayer
Commission Company

Little Rock and Hot Springs, Ark.

Max Mayer, President — J. B. Stone, Vice President
Claude Sharpe, Vice Pres. — S. P. Scott, Secy.-Treas.

We maintain a special service for Camp Pike, which consists of securing whatever you may want, and look after your needs through our agent, Mr. Brizzolara, who gives his special attention to your wants and will gladly see that your orders are filled both promptly and correctly.

OUR MERCHANDISE AND SERVICE WARRANTS YOUR PATRONAGE

Overcash & Co.
CLEANERS

Quality is Our Motto

213 Center St.

Have your hat blocked and cleaned by us and see how favorably it compares with a new one.

Leave your work at the Divisional Barber Shop, 13th and South Ave., Camp Pike.

The Watch on the Rhine

Published Every Saturday
by the
Society of the Third Division

306 Board of Commerce Bldg.
LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS

Yearly Subscription $1.50
Foreign Subscription $2.50.
Single Copies 5c.

Advertising Rates Upon Application

Entered as second class matter November 7, 1919, at the post office at Little Rock, Arkansas, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

GENERAL PERSHING'S PRAISE.

"Your achievement, which is scarcely to be equalled in American history, must remain a source of proud satisfaction to the troops who participated in the last campaign of the war. The American people will remember it as the realization of the hitherto potential strength of the American contribution toward the cause to which they had sworn allegiance. There can be no greater reward for a soldier or for a soldier's memory." —Pershing.

THE DIVISION EMBLEM.

The three white stripes stand for the three operations in which the Third Division took part—the Marne, St. Mihiel, and the Meuse-Argonne. The blue stands for the loyalty of those who placed their lives on the altar of self-sacrifice in defense of American ideals of liberty and democracy.

EDITORIAL

DOWN ON THE FARM.

The opportunity is there for the man who will step in and grab the plow handles—or perhaps we should say, climb upon the seat of the plow tractor.

The ex-soldier who has not yet been able to shove out of the way the handicap that has naturally piled up in front of him because of the time that he spent in the service, may find that the best opening for him is on the farm.

For many years the movement has been away from the farm and toward the city. And since the return of the service men to civilian life this has even been more pronounced, even though more men went back to the farm than many had predicted.

The movement to the city cannot continue indefinitely. The soil is the source of the material things by which men live. So there is a limit to the depletion of the ranks of those who stay on the farm.

Just now there are various land projects that are open for settlement. On most of these there is a sixty-day preference given to ex-service men.

Some of this land, although not very valuable at the present time, will become so in the future. It may take a number of years of hard, consistent work to get it well developed, but the men who put their efforts into something of this nature will more than likely find themselves farther along at the end of ten or fifteen years than they would have been, had they chosen a different sort of future.

At least it is a proposition for even the most ambitious to consider.

There is a candy shortage among the American soldiers on the Rhine, and they now get only two pounds a week. This sure puts a wet blanket on fraternization.

There are brews and brews—home-made and otherwise. But the worst kind of a brew is the one that is keeping the affairs of the world in a hot stew, month after month.

Folks in this country have nothing on the Yanks in Germany, so far as styles are concerned. Just after the last payday in the A. F. in G., the American soldiers in Niedermendig came out carrying canes decked with red, white and blue ribbons.

COMMENT FROM OTHER PAPERS

ANYTHING BUT AN ARMY.

Some Americans are the most curiously minded people in the world. The amount of mental activity in which they will indulge in trying to find a bad substitute for a good idea is amazing. The purpose is to do everything or anything in the world except the thing needed, and to find a moral sanction for the fraud.

Universal military training necessarily includes physical training. The physical training that is a necessary part of the making of a soldier is good training. Opponents of military training favor compulsory physical training. There is a bill in Congress to establish it. Senator Capper of Kansas, a statesman with a perfect instinct for substituting no good ideas in place of good ones, is, of course, opposed to military training, and, of course, enthusiastically in favor of compulsory physical training.

Compulsory physical training would be all right, but it is a necessary part of military training and it has no military value without military training. It probably would convince Americans that they were doing something for national defense. They would be doing just nothing.

Our defense ideas are marvels. It was an American idea to have a navy that could run up the creeks and rivers. It was an American idea to have the ships with their guns on shore. It was an American idea to have an army which did civilian work. It is an American idea to get a defense system by teaching young men physical exercises.

We are strong for any system which will not give us any soldiers and in favor of any army which is not one.—Chicago Tribune.

DON'T FORGET

That when you change your address it is necessary to give your old address as well as the new one.

IRRIGATED LANDS OPEN IN WYOMING FOR EX-SOLDIERS

A portion of the Fort Laramie unit of the North Platte project, on the south side of North Platte River, consisting of 79 farms, embracing about 5,000 acres in Wyoming, was opened to entry on March 5.

The irrigation season is from April 1 to September 30, 183 days. The average elevation of the territory above sea level is 4,100 feet. The range of temperature is 30 to 104 degrees F. The soil is a sandy loam. The principal products are alfalfa, cereals, corn, sugar beets and potatoes.

Congress has passed a joint resolution providing that hereafter for a period of two years following the approval of the act, officers, sailors, soldiers or marines who have served in the Army or Navy of the United States in the war with Germany and have been honorably separated or discharged therefrom or placed in the Regular Army or Naval Reserve, shall have a preferred right of entry under the homestead or desert land laws if qualified. This preferred right of entry is granted for a period of not less than sixty days before the general opening of such lands to the public.

The rights and benefits of this act do not extend to any person who, having been drafted for service, shall have refused to render such service or to wear the uniform of the United States.

Accordingly Secretary Lane will apply the provisions of this resolution to the opening of lands already announced on the North Platte and Shoshone projects in Wyoming on March 5 and 13, respectively.

From these dates the lands will be open to entry by soldiers and sailors only for a period of 60 days, and any lands not entered in that time will be open thereafter to the general public under the provisions of the public notices fo January 15 and 28. The date at which the public may enter lands on the North Platte is May 4, and on the Shoshone May 12, 1920.

The Shoshone project is located in Park and Big Horn counties in the northwestern part of Wyoming, about 75 miles east of Yellowstone Park. The average elevation of the irrigable lands is about 4500 feet above sea level. The temperature varies from 31 degrees below to 101 degrees above zero, although either extreme is rarely reached. Rainfall is light, amounting to about six inches per year. The project lands are located on low benches or broad valleys surrounded by mountains which serve to protect from blizzards, cyclones, and other severe storms.

Water for irrigation is diverted from the Shoshone River. Exceptional storage facilities have been secured in the construction of Shoshone Dam, which is an interesting engineering accomplishment, being 328 feet high, 108 feet thick at the bottom and only 200 feet long on top. The reservoir created by this dam has an area of 6,600 acres and a capacity of 456,600 acre feet.

The Garland division of about 43,000 acres and the First and Second units of the Frannie division comprising about 17,500 acres, have been opened to entry. There are only a few farms in these divisions as yet unentered. These farms are not particularly desirable, being somewhat rolling and they will require the expenditure of some extra time and money to place them in proper condition for irrigation and cultivation. An additional ear of the Frannie division, comprising about 5,500 acres, probably will be opened to entry in the spring of 1920.

The construction charge on farms open to entry in the Garland division is $71.50 and $90, and in the Frannie division $66 and $90 per irrigable acre. The payments for water rights are spread over a period of 20 years, there being no interest on deferred payments if paid on the due date. The terms of payments for new entries are as follows:

At the time of filing water right application 5 per cent of the construction charge is required then for a period of five years no payments are required; then for a second period of five years a payment of 5 per cent is required each year; then for the remainder of the twenty year period 7 per cent is required each year. In addition to the construction charge there is an annual charge to cover the cost of operation and maintenance of the system, which charge, under present conditions, amounts to about $1.25 per acre per annum. This charge becomes due for service in any year on March 1st of the succeeding year. Homestead entry is required to secure the lands. A copy of the homestead laws may be obtained from the U. S. Land Office at Lander, Wyoming. The size of farm units varies from 40 to 80 acres. A person is allowed to hold only one farm unit on which payment for water right has not been made in full.

For the reason that the soil contains only a slight amount of humus, during the first years of cultivation, alfalfa, with a nurse crop of wheat or oats, is best adapted; but after sufficient humus is added to the soil, excellent results are obtained from high acreage value crops such as sugar beets and potatoes. The principal crops produced are alfalfa, oats, wheat, sugar beets and potatoes. Alfalfa is the leading crop, however, and the 1918 crop reports show 14,245 acres on the project producing an average of about 2.2. tons to the acre, the total value of which was $531,369. The average return per acre in 1918 from other staple crops was: Wheat, 23 bushels; oats, 29 bushels; sugar beets, 11.4 tons; potatoes, 216 bushels.

"Over the Top"

To the man who fought in the battle of home,
In the glorious this or that,
Wearing his classy Walk-Over shoes
And beautiful Stetson hat;

To the man who never has been through hell
On the Yankee battle line,
Or never has seen his buddy fall
Or heard a G-I whine;

To the man who could sit in a barber's chair
And get a good massage,
While we went over the bloomin' top
'Neath a soisante-quinze barrage.

Do you really comprehend this phrase
You are using as common shop,
As only an advertising scheme;
Those three words, "Over the top"?

You who went over the top at home
In your splendid Morris chair,
Do you know what it means to him who fought,
Or the buddy who died "out there"?

Do you realize that it cheapens our work—
The work that we have done,
And lowers the standard we have set,
And the honors we have won?

We ask you to leave that honored phrase
For the men who took their chance—
Who received their wounds and faced grim death,
And went "Over the top" in France.

—W. A. L., Co. B, 6th Engrs.

SURPRISE DINNER FOR MAJOR FORCE

One of the social events of St. Patrick's week was a surprise birthday dinner given for Major James A. Force of the 76th Field Artillery at the Regimental Officers' Club.

The tables were beautifully decorated with green flags, streamers and white freesiers. Each lady found at her place a small corsage bouquet of freesiers and fern tied to a shamrock with white ribbon.

A fine course dinner was served adhering closely to the color scheme throughout the meal and between courses the officers received clever telegrams which afforded much amusement. After dinner Major Force acted as toastmaster and called upon the following officers for speeches. Maj. Gen. Lewis, Col. Lovell, Lt. Col. Davis, Lt. Col. Johnson, Lt. Col. Waterman and Major Edwards. Dancing concluded the party, splendid music being rendered by the Division Orchestra.

The guests invited were: Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Lewis, Col. and Mrs. Turner, Col. and Mrs. Lovell, Col. and Mrs. Coleman, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Waterman, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Stutesman, Maj. and Mrs. Edwards, Capt. and Mrs. Elliott, Capt. and Mrs. Grant, Capt. and Mrs. Fortin, Lieut. and Mrs. Herbert, Lieut. and Mrs. Benson, Lt. Col. Johnson, Lt. Col. Davis, Capt. Maher, Capt. Bakewell, Cat. Archer, Capt. Lehnhard, Lieut. Anderson, Lieut. Fisher, Lieut. Sarle, Lieut. Cumming, Lieut. Floyd and Miss Taylor of Frankfort, Ky.

MAY SELECT BURIAL PLACE FOR FALLEN

The Graves Registration Service, Office of the Quartermaster General, announces that the bodies of American soldier dead allowed to remain in France will be buried either in cemeteries in care of the American Government or in French cemeteries where the nearest relative of the deceased so dsires. In the cases of those to be left in the French cemeteries the relative will be required to assume the future care of the grave and the responsibility of payment for the perpetual concession, i. e., the permanent burial place of the soldier, or any other charges in connection with the maintenance of the grave.

The Government will bear the expense of transferring the bodies of those to remain in permanent French cemeteries. The object of moving or transferring these bodies from where they are now, will be to concentrate them in American cemeteries, to be selected, so as to simplify the matter of future care and maintenance. In the event the bodies are not to remain in French cemeteries, they will be concentrated in American cemeteries, the Government bearing the entire expense in the latter case. This policy in no wise effects the present scheme of the return to the United States of bodies where requests for such action have been placed with the Graves Registration Service, Office of the Quartermaster General.

POLO SCORES LAST SUNDAY.

Camp Pike, 4 1-4, First 10th Field Artillery 0.

Eighth Machine Gun Battalion 0, First 76th Field Artillery 0.

Second 10th Field Artillery 0, Headquarters Troop 4.

First 76th Field Artillery 0, Camp Pike 2 1-4.

Sixth Engineers 0, Eighth Machine Gun Battalion 0.

First 10th Field Artillery 0, Camp Pike 4.

Second 76th Field Artillery 1, 30th Infantry 0.

Second 10th Field Artillery 0, Sixth Engineers 3.

Third 76th Field Artillery 0, Camp Pike 3.

Eighth Machine Gun Battalion 2 1-4, Headquarters Troop 0.

First 10th Field Artillery 1, Sixth Engineers 0.

MAJOR WRIGHT AT OTEEN.

Major Frederic Starr Wright, M. C., reported for duty at U. S. A. General Hosital No. 19, Oteen, N. C., March 1, from Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C.

He entered the Regular Army in 1908 and was Chief Surgeon of the Third Division throughout the war, leaving the Division at Camp Pike, Ark., November 19, 1919.

When answering advertisements, please mention The Watch on the Rhine.

18TH LEAVES OTHER UNITS IN THE SHADE

The 18th iFeld Artillery is nearing the two hundred mark and still growing. Unless a miracle happens she will lead all other units in the Division by the end of the drive by a large majority. But no one should be the least bit discouraged over this. Business is picking up. Over twenty men came through the camp recruiting office in one day and a total of eighty-seven in one week. Sixty-two were one-year men, and twenty-five had signed up for three years.

"I was talking with a sergeant who has just arrived from Missouri," the recruiting officer said last Thursday, "and he told me that every one out there was talking about the Third Division. Do you know why? It's because of that very excellent plan adopted by the War Department to assign certain organizations to certain states. This is bringing about happy results. The public is going to take more interest in something that directly concerns it than in something that doesn't. It awakens state pride, and not only is this spirit being demonstrated in Missouri, but we also find it in Tennessee, Arkansas and Louisiana. Each one of these states is absolutely certain that its regiments are vastly superior to any other and in this way is an esprit de corps fostered which is going to bring the service and the public closer together."

Last week the 6th Engineers were holding second lace, but the 76th Field Artillery must have felt uncomfortable down in third so it is back again in its old place. It's a question who will hold second place when the drive is finished. The 7th Infantry still leads the infantry organizations and has a fighting chance to win third place. The 5th Signal Bn., and the 4th and 30th Infantry regiments are climbing slowly. Below are the standings of the different units, for the week ending March 20th, and also the number recruited from the various states:

18th Field Artillery	187
76th Field Artillery	77
6th Engineers	72
7th Infantry	55
5th Field Signal Battalion	36
4th Infantry	35
30th Infantry	30
10th Field Artillery	22
9th Machine Gun Batalion	21
38th Infantry	15
3rd Ammunition Train	5
Headquarters Troop	8
3rd Sanitary Train	6
3rd Military Police	3
Medical Hospital	3
5th Ambulance Company	1
8th Machine Gun Battalion	1
Arkansas	152
Missouri	132
Tennessee	122
Louisiana	85
Mississippi	24
Texas	14
Kansas	14
New York	9
Oklahoma	9
Illinois	7
Michigan	6
Ohio	5
Indiana	5
Georgia	5
Alabama	5
Pennsylvania	4
New Jersey	3
Kentucky	3
Florida	2
North Carolina	2
South Carolina	1
California	1
Maryland	1
Rhode Island	1

During the year 1918 the death toll among troops in the United States was 22.86 per thousand. The year before it was only 6.46 per thousand. The enormous increase was due to the epidemic of influenzza.

One thousand, two hundred and sixty-five candidates for the Military Academy entrance examination being held at the various army posts throughout the country, have been authorized to report.

TOO MUCH CEREMONY.

The battalion was resting beside the road toward the end of its sixteen-mile hike. After the weary marchers had eased their packs and sipped from their nearly empty canteens, they watched dispiritedly the energetic setting-up exercises being gone through by a strange outfit in a nearby field.

"What's that there gang?" inquired Private Hanks of Oklahoma without enthusiasm.

"Infantry Candidates' School," replied the corporal.

"Candidates! Infantry candidates!" exploded Hanks. "My good gosh! Do you have to make application and be initiated to get into this mess nowadays?"—The Home Sector.

MAKING THE ROUND TRIP.

In one of the leading churches of the city the pastor took for the text of his sermon, "Better Church Attendance."

The pastor held that the automobile has taken more people away from church than any other thing. He concluded with the exclamation: "The Ford car has taken more people to hell than any other thing that I can mention." Whereupon an old lady in the congregation began to clap her hands and moan: "Praise the Lord! Praise the Lord!"

"What's the matter, sister?" asked the pastor.

"The Ford never went any place that it couldn't make the round trip, and I am sure that all of those people in hell will be back. So praise the Lord."—Springfield (Ill.) Register.

NO CARDS IN THE HOUSE.

The fourth grade teacher had a great deal of trouble with Fred's attendance. He was absent so often that she got suspicious and wrote a note to his parents, as follows:

"I am afraid that Fred is playing truant, and I would like your co-operation in securing a better attendance record from him."

Back that afternoon came this answer:

"Dere Teecher—If Fred is playing truant he didn't lern it at hoam. We air church peeple and hain't got a card in our house."—Indianapolis News.

AN AGRICULTURAL OPINION.

The lady waiting on the station platform was—well, she had certainly called upon Art to the extreme limit.

"What do you think of her Si?" one observing old farmer asked another.

Si chewed thoughtfully for a while, and then responded:

"Well, I don't know, Hank, but it seems like it must be a mighty poor soil to require that much top dressing."—Judge.

EUREKA.

The Idealist got to the end of the rainbow and demanded his pot of gold.

The fairy who stood there handed out a large box to the Idealist, just as she had done several million times before.

The Idealist took a seat on the ultra-violet ray and opened the box.

He is now selling the lemons from a street corner.—Judge.

Where Are You?

Have you changed your address since signing the application card for membership in the Society of the Third Division while overseas? If so, please fill out the following form and mail it at once to the Society of the Third Division, 306 Board of Commerce Bldg., Little Rock, Ark., so that we may have our records correct.

It is very important that these changes reach us at once for every day we receive requests for names and addresses from former service men, and in many instances it is impossible to locate them. In the future we will consider it a great favor if after changing your address you will notify us at once.

Last name ..... First name .....

Rank ..... Company or Battery ..... Regiment .....

Former Address .....
Street and Number

City ..... State .....

Present Address .....
Street and Number

City ..... State .....

Present Occupation .....

MISSING

"Not among the suffering wounded,
Not among the peaceful dead;
Not among the prisoners taken,"
That was all the message said.

Yet his mother reads it over,
Until through her painful tears,
Fades the dear name she had called him
For those two and twenty years.

Round her all is peace and plenty;
Bright and clean the yellow floor;
While the morning glories cluster
All around the kitchen door.

Soberly the sleek old house-cat
Drowses in her patch of sun;
Neatly shines the oaken dresser;
All the morning's work is done.

Through the window comes that fragrance
Of a sunny harvest morn;
Fragment songs from distant reapers,
And the rustling of the corn.

And the rich breath of the garden,
Where the golden melons lie;
Where the blushing plums are turning
All their red cheeks to the sky.

She is sitting in the sushine—
Leaning in her easy chair,
With soft lines upon her forehead,
And the silver in her hair.

Blind to sunshine, dead to fragrance,
On that royal harvest morn;
Thinking, while her heart is weeping,
Of her noble-browed first born.

How he left her in the spring time,
With his young heart full of flame,
With his clear and ringing footsteps,
With his lithe and supple frame.

How with tears his eyes were beaming,
As he kissed the last "good-bye";
Yet she heard him whistling gayly,
As he went across the rye.

Missing, still a hope to cheer her.
Safe, triumphant he may come,
With the victor army shouting,
With the clamor of the drum!

So through all the days of autumn,
In the eve and in the morn,
She will hear his quickening footsteps
In the rustling of the corn.

And at times she'll hush the household,
While her heart goes leaping high,
Thinking that she hears him whistling
In the pathway through the rye.

Far away through all the autumn,
In a lonely, lonely glade,
In the dreary desolation
That the battle storm had made.

With the rust upon his rifle,
In the eve and in the morn,
In the rank gloom of the fern leaves,
Lies her noble-browed first born
—Lawrence J. Schuettler, Formerly of Co. K, 30th Infantry.

Help your paper by letting advertisers know you read their ads.

REAL BARGAINS
USED
CHEVROLETS
AND
FORD
TOURING CARS

To reduce our stock, we have priced these cars to sell quickly.

All Models, $300 to $550

Every car is a bargain. Being the dealers in

New Chevrolet Cars

we are very naturally interested in the satisfaction our used CHEVROLET CARS will give.

Cash, Time or Trade

YALE AUTO CO.
Chevrolet Dealer
Sixth and Louisiana
Phone Main 279

WAKE UP, PHILLY!

What's the matter with Philadelphia Marnemen? A few weeks ago Mr. Wm. A. Highley sent invitations to thirty Third Division men to meet at his home to organize a Society Branch in Philadelphia. Of this number three responded. This is a pitiable showing. As far as I know this is the first attempt to organize a branch in this city, and yet there are nearly one thousand former Marnemen living here.

It was decided at this meeting to make another attempt. Mr. Highley will send out some more invitations for a meeting at his home, 2567 E. Norris St., on Thursday, April 8, 1920. Let's respond and get together. We expect at least 100 men to be present and this is a conservative estimate. Everyone reading this announcement in our estimable paper should make a special effort to appear. If there is a good reason why you cannot be present on that date, let us at least have a line of regret, to show that you are interested and assuring us of your support.

There is no reason why this city should not have a flourishing branch, and we should be organized before the first annual convention meets so as to be represented there. Ex-members of the 76th F. A. will remember Colonel Greble's pet phrase: "The Spirit of 76." It is some of this spirit (whatever it is) that we need now. I suppose if we could promise a large supply of some other sirit, more would come. However, the meeting is taking place in a drug store, so if you bring along a prescription, there may be hope.

Now is the time to organize. There is nothing to be gained by delay and everything to lose. The longer organization among us is postponed the more callous we will become. Please be present on April 8th and bring your buddy with you. Come and meet your pals you haven't seen for nearly a year.

Trusting to see a large turnout of Third Division men at our next meeting, and with three cheers for the Marne Division, I am

A Staunch Third Division Rooter,
Paul M. Landis,
4917 Larchwood Avenue,
Philadelphia, Pa.

OUR "Y" GIRLS.

Dear Third Division:

On Saturday, March 6th, at a luncheon place near Thirty-sixth street that offers special inducements to women who wish to gossip unmolested over their meal, were gathered together some eight or nine Third Division "Y" girls.

The moving spirit of the occasion—the members of the 10th F. A., will have no difficulty in remembering that she usually did make things move—was Josephine Frederickson. "Freddie" had come to New York with the knowledge that there were several of us here who would be delighted to know what she knew about you and especially to know of the men from our outfits who were still in hospital and who might like to have our interest in them shown by an occasional letter. So, first, "Freddie" produced her list and we took down the names of the men we knew, and spattered quantities of ink into our hot chocolate. Yes, I give you my word, we sat there and drank hot chocolate as if it were a treat! And then, we settled down to tell what we knew about everybody—the people we had seen since coming home, and the people we wished we had seen.

The 10th F. A. was represented not only by "Freddie," but also by Susanne Bottomley, who started the "Y" canteen in Kruft a year ago last January. The Sixth Infantry Brigade was well represented, for Ruth Smith and Elizabeth Seeber were there to speak for the 30th, and Ruth Dudley and Elizabeth McConoughy to tell of the glorious achievements of the 38th. I I had to uphold the honor of the Fourth all by myself, but I felt that the record of the Fourth had been so well advertised by the success of everything they had ever undertaken from musical cmedies to baseball teams, that I had an easy job. Susanne, who had spent six weeks in Plaidt before going home, was able to put in anything I had forgotten. Mrs. Joselyn, who had been to Ochtendung, and Alida Carson couldn't come to the luncheon but they joined us for a few reminiscences in the Pennsylvania Hotel, and Merle Higley blew in to speak a word for Andernach.

On one thing we were agreed. Frankly, we miss you like—well, like the Dickens! And because we do, we can't help having a lingering hope that you, occasionally, in some idle minute in your business hours, find yourselves murmuring absent-mindedly: "Well, guess I'll go down to see if the Y's puttin' out ice cream today!"

Here's a hand to every one of you. Whatever you are doing, we hope it's the very job you would like most to do. We are finding that even a prosaic life may be made happy by the constant expectation of running into one of you, and we never get into the subway or cross Forty-second street without hoping to hear a friendly voice say: "Why, hello! The last time I saw you was at the Rhine hut. Do you remember?" And we do remember, and I'm willing to wager that we always will.

Elizabeth Babcock,
270 Park Ave., New York City.

WASHINGTON BRANCH.

On March 10, in the auditorium of the Interior Department Building, former members of the Third Division who are now residing in this city met and perfected plans for the organization of a Washington branch of the Third Division Society.

General (now Lieut. Col.) O. E. Hunt outlined the purposes of the society, after which the following temporary officers were elected:

President—Chaplain Frank M. O. Riley, formerly with the 76th F. A.

Vice President—Wilbur L. Minich, formerly Sgt. Co. A, 4th Infanthy.

Secretary—John B. Harvey, formerly first lieutenant, 38th Infantry.

Assistatn. Secretary—W. D. Yenawine, formerly Sgt. 6th Engineers.

Treasurer—Col. Frank H. Adams, formerly commanding 38th Infantry.

Committee on Organization—Col. McAlexander, Chas. A. King, Corporal Frazier, now with 63rd Infantry.

There was an address by General Wm. M. Cruikshank on the spirit that existed in the Division while in Europe, and what a great thing it will be for the men to keep the principles that were formed overseas through the medium of the society.

There was also an address by Col. McAlexander, who was commanding officer of the 38th Infantry during the second battle of the Marne.

The Colonel spoke on the wonderful work of the Third Division and reminded those present that after examining the records of the various divisions, to the Third belonged the honor of being the only one that ever stopped an enemy drive. He said in part that "while many took part in the merry chase, it was the Third that met the Germans and stopped them at the point of the bayonet." He stated further that "the people of the United States owe honor to these men as long as they live, and to their memories as long as man may exist on this earth."

It was decided that the next meeting should be held the second Wednesday in April, the hour and place to be announced later.

All Marnemen in or near Washington who did not attend this meeting send their names and addresses to the secretary.

John B. Harvey,
1243 33rd St. N.. W.,
Washington, D. C.

NEWS FROM COL. MAYBEN.

The following letter was received by Col. Fred H. Turner, chief of staff of the Third Division, from Maj. John W. Mayben, formerly with the Third Division, but now stationed in Washington:

My Dear Colonel:

I attended quite an interesting meeting of the former members of the Third Division the other night, Colonels Cruikshank, McAlexander, Hunt and Adams were present and made some very interesting talks. I was very much pleased to note that all were just as loyal to the old Third as they would be if they still belonged to it. Quite a number of men still in uniform and some few who are now civilians were resent. There were also present from the Walter Reed General Hospital a number of former members who are still undergoing re-construction.

I am getting just a little home-sick for the Division—rather feel that I belong there, but of course work is work and I have lenty of that here. Nevertheless I have never lost sight of the fact that I belong to the Third Division and the longer I am away and the more I have to do with other divisions the greater my respect for the old Third.

I expect to finish my work here about the middle of May and if I can get the authority to take the time I will drive through.

My regards to all.

Very respectfully,
John W. Mayben,
Major Q. M. C.,
1309 17th St. N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

Alfredo Carmelo, a member of the first class in aviation to receive instruction from the Manila branch of the Curtiss Company, is the first Filipino to pilot a flying machine and fly alone in the Philippines, according to information furnished by the Bureau of Insular Affairs. On January 9 he made two flights over Manila Bay and Cavite.

When answering advertisements say a good word for your paper.

PICRIC PLANT NEAR LITTLE ROCK SOLD

The Director of Sales announces that the Ordnance Salvage Board has sold to H. C. Couch, president of the Arkansas Light & Power Co., representing a group of business men of Little Rock, Ark., the acid manufacturing plant near Little Rock, which was constructed by the Ordnace Department during the war for the production of picric acid. The price obtained by the Government for the property was $707,000. The purchasers were the highest of five bidders who submitted proposals for the property.

The property disposed of consists of a building site of approximately 400 acres, the buildings which constituted the acid manufacturing units, a number of subsidiary buildings and housing facilities. The acid manufacturing plant, at the signing of the Armistice, was 90 per cent complete and in production. Just prior to the sale of the property acquired by Mr. Couch and his associates, the Ordnance Salvage Board had sold to the Arkansas Light and Power Company the power plant connected with the acid manufacturing plant for $235,000. Sales of materials located at the plant and transfers made to Government arsenals make the total recovery effected by the Government on this property approximately $1,500,000.

The site on which the acid manufacturing plant was erected was donated by the Chamber of Commerce of Little Rock. The purchasers of the property propose to develop it as an industrial center.

"Books for Everybody" Is Slogan of A. L. A.

Former soldiers, sailors and marines who are in hospitals of the United States Public Health Service are being supplied with the best of reading matter through the American Library Association as a continuation of its wartime service, which circulated more than 7,000,000 books among men of the nation's fighting forces.

In its "Books for Everybody" movement, the principal aim of which is self-education through libraries, the Association is laying stress on furnishing all sorts of technical and entertaining books for those whose sacrifices in the war have compelled long confinement in hospitals, or a decided change in occupation. In the problem of reconstruction and rehabilitation, the Association will offer a solution through study courses in vocational lines and in practically every phase of remunerative endeavor.

Extension of library service to the personnel of the rapidly growing merchant marine, to coast guard stations and light houses, and encouragement of the publication of more books for the 75,000 blind population in the standard Braille type, are other important phases of the enlarged program. Translation of more books on American history, ideals and traditions into the various foreign tongues for the benefit of the 15,000,000 newcomers, and promotion of the technical library in industrial plants, are also encouraged by the Association. Expansion of the county library system and a general effort to bring free library service to the 60,000,000 persons who are inadequately served are also features stressed in the program. To carry on the work a fund of $2,000,000 will be obtained, not through an intensive drive or campaign, but by the individual efforts of librarians, library trustees and friends of libraries.

Army Vocational Work to Cover Wider Scope

The contemplated extension of the Army's vocational system to include courses in agricultural and animal husbandry will be put into partial operation at once. An army school that will teach enlisted men how to raise cows, pigs and chickens and to train them in the general duties of farm management is to be started at Charleston, South Carolina, under the direction of Dr. E. M. Ranck, development expert in animal husbandry, who will act in the capacity of civilian advisor to the Commanding General of the Southeastern Department. Dr. Ranck is known throughout the Southeastern States as a former state veterinarian of Mississipi and was an important factor in the eradication of the tick in that state.

Doctor Ranck, who has done some work along this line in Army camps in the Middle West, says that many men unable to pass the entrance requirements for college or unable to pay the expense of a college course are enlisting in the army to obtain vocational training along special agricultural lines. He believes that in the near future, appropriations will be made available for the extension of this agricultuarl training in the Southeastern Department and that in all probabilities the following camps will be made stations for the work:

Camp Bragg, N. C.; Camp Jackson, S. C.; Camp Gordon, Ga.; Camp Pike, Ark.; Camp Benning, Ga.; and Camp Lee, Petersburg, Virginia.

According to the present plans, live stock will be purchased for the school by experts and each camp will have a small herd of good dairy cattle, pure bred hogs, sheep, beef cattle, chickens and stands of bees. The soldier who undertakes this study will be trained both by lectures and by practical work.

Answers to Perpetual Questions

The Sixth Engineer history is now being printed.

The Group Battalion pictures were taken by the Photo Design Co., Lakewood, N. J.

Some of the Company pictures were taken by Bobininak & King of Millersburg, Ohio.

The American Art Company of Tenafly, N. J., is responsible for pictures taken at Camp Merritt.

New subscriptions will be started with the current issue. We can not start subscriptions with back numbers, as we have exhausted our excess supply of Nos. 2, 4, 5, 7, 10, 11 and 13.

We have a few copies of the first issue of The Watch on the Rhine printed in the United States, which we will mail on receipt of five one-cent stamps to cover cost and mailing expense.

BASEBALL TEAM PLAYS BEFORE LARGE CROWDS

The Third Division Baseball team, now touring Louisiana, played before 2,500 people at Baton Rouge, La., last Saturday and defeated the Louisiana State University team, 8 to 1. It was a big carnival day at Baton Rouge and the Third Division baseball team and band had been requested by the city to assist in entertaining the visitors.

Sunday the Third Division team played before 2,000 at Marksville, La., and defeated that team, 3 to 1. In both cities Prof. J. J. Craig of the Camp Pike College spoke to the crowds at the games of the educational facilities at Camp Pike. Three recruiting arties followed the team and band into Baton Rouge and Marksville and had the greatest success of the trip.

Officers' Club in N. Y.

During the past week the Society Headquarters' Office has had many inquiries regarding the officers' club formed at the Army and Navy Club, New York City, by a few ex-officers of the Third Division.

This club was formed for the purpose of all ex-officers of the Third Division in and near New York City getting together occasionally and reviving old times overseas. It is not connected with the Society other than that every member is a Society member, and boosting the organization of a branch in New York City—a branch that is open to all former members of the Division.

These gentlemen deserve much credit for their efforts and interest shown in the Society, and every member in New York City should get into communication with Henry C. Merritt, care of Wm. A. Reed & Co., 28 Nassau street, and get the New York Branch going.

Headquarters and remaining troops in Siberia are leaving on or before April 1. This leaves approximately 199 officers and 1,845 enlisted men still in Siberia.

Major General Tasker H. Bliss, retired, may soon become successor to General S. B. M. Young as governor of the U. S. Soldiers' Home located at Washington, D. C.

Out of 526 labor leaders, 293 voted flatly in favor of deporting the Red agitators, and 132 were flatly opposed. The others voted conditionally or were indifferent.

TOUGH.

"It must be embarrassing to be as near-sighted as your husband is," said Mrs. Naybor.

"Yes," agreed Mrs. Gabb. "Only the other day he mistook me for some other woman, and he was actually polite to me before he discovered his mistake."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

"CAREY'S CHICKENS" WERE ON SOMME TWO YEARS AGO

(Continued from Page 1.)

bombardment which lasted about two hours. To the members of the 6th, who had never been under shell fire before, it seemed as if the end of all things had come. Shells of large caliber fell almost unceasingly, throwing dirt high into the air, making large holes in the parapets and gaps in the trenches. When the barrage lifted, the parapets were raked with machine-gun and rifle fire, and the Boche made several attempts to come over, but none succeeded. The men cared nothing for their machine-gun and rifle bullets after the hell of shells which had killed groups of their comrades wherever they fell. Now was the chance to reply. Everyone leaped to the parapet, and some over it, inviting the Boche to come on; each man had one rifle with bayonet fixed, and a second with which he was coolly firing whenever a German advanced. On the right it was discovered that several machine guns were out of commission or their gunners killed; other gunners were soon found, one of whom immediately set his gun up on top of the highest point of the parapet and firing point-blank at the smoke from a German gun, seen in the bushes on the edge of the village silenced it. Soon the German attempts at coming forward in small groups or singly, ceased. They seemed at a loss when their men were picked off at such ranges, before they could form for a real attack. This was their first experience against American riflemen, who could stand their barrage and then shoot hard and true.

Work was immediately begun on repairing the trenches and removing the dead and wounded. Lieutenants Perry and Milliken and twenty men were among those buried that night and next morning—Easter Sunday.

Easter Sunday dawned bright and clear, making the horrors of the day before seem only like a bad dream. All day long it was quiet, as if both sides were only too glad of the opportunity to take a rest. The sun was warm and the men were dry for the first time in many days. In the afternoon a relief party came down over the hills behind, but when the enemy machine guns opened fire on them with no chance to take cover most of them were killed before they could reach the trenches.

On the 1st of April the British heavy artillery opened up on Warfusee-Abancourt, and the engineers had another opportunity at rifle practice on the Boche as they scattered from the flying ruins of the buildings. Soon after, several British planes sailed over and completed the destruction of the town with their bombs. The two remaining days were rather quiet, and relief came in the early morning hours of April 3rd.

After two days' rest back of Amiens the Americans were rushed out in front of this city for the construction of plank roads and heavy bridges over which the enormous amount of heavy artillery could be brought back in case of necessity. This work was completed on April 26th.

It was during this time that the 6th had an opportunity to look back on their seven days in the front lines and realize the really good work which they had done under the most trying conditions. The sector that they occupied, which barred the way to Amiens, was held by dismounted cavalry, Royal Engineers, labor troops, students from machine-gun schools, and the Americans. This force became known as "Carey's Chickens," for it was General Carey who gathered together this very cosmopolitan force and filled the gap between the British and French armies and prevented the Germans from gaining his much coveted goal—the city of Amiens.

When answering advertisements say a good word for your paper.

A Lasting Remembrance of the Famous Third

THIS INSIGNIA — Solid Gold Two Dollars

	Heavy Gold Rings	Sterling Silver Rings
Gents'	$10.00	$5.00
Ladies'	6.50	3.00

Special prices to Clubs or Societies ordering INSIGNIA PINS, or Buttons, in lots of a dozen or more.

Send money order to
GEORGE R. WIDMEYER & CO.,
5727 Peabody Ave., Madisonville, Ohio.
Money refunded if not satisfactory.
(Member of the Society of the Third Division.)

WALK **OVERS**

Those of you that are leaving the service will find that Walk-Overs add distinction to your appearance—whether it be in uniform or "civies."

WALK-OVER BOOT SHOP
220 MAIN STREET

Correspondence

(Continued from Page 3.)

the receipt of the letter in the next issue of the paper and make inquiry regarding any person you may want to hear from in the same issue. So, come along and help keep the paper alive. I am at your service.

William A. Link,
Acting 1st Sgt. Co. B.

The company records show R. F. Ferguson's home address to be at 498 First Avenue, Astoria, L. I., N. Y.

Isadore Koss is at 215 Smith St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

COMPANY C.

1st Lt. Edgar G. Davis, Commanding.

The Company received a letter from ex-Sgt. Jasper Starr recently, in which he says that "the army life was a great life," but now claims that the real life is married life. He was married February 9, 1920. He says he never felt better and sends his best regards to members and former members of the Company. He would be pleased to hear from some of the old bunch. Address 437 Henry Ave., Steubenville, Ohio.

A letter has also been received from ex-Pvt. J. J. O'Keefe, who was wounded in the arm while with the Company on the British front. Later he lost his arm on account of the wound. He would be more than pleased to hear from some of the old bunch. His address is 89 Union St., Lowell, Mass.

The Company loses another one of its university men this week, Cpl. Stork, who will be furloughed to the reserve on March 24.

The Company is now located at Building P-17, where it expects to stay for a time.

COMPANY F.

Capt. H. B. Ely, Commanding.

Fred Hatmaker, who left us in the Argonne, writes that he is doing fine. He says he gets homesick for the old bunch, but can't see his way clear to re-enlist now. Address 294 Carroll St., Akron, Ohio.

Archie J. McMartin, Beeman, Iowa, says leaving the army hasn't made much difference with him, as he is getting up at 5 a. m. and working until dark every day.

A. L. Antill says things are breaking fine for him. He thinks he will stay out of the army but gets the blues occasionally, and finds it hard to keep from putting up his hand. He misses Mauska, the silver-voiced tenor. Address, Titusville, Pa.

Henry B. Sellers writes that he is having a fine time with George Pancera out in California. Everybody remembers Henry for his recitations and witty sayings. Former members of Co. F are requested to correspond with him at Los Gatos, California.

Edward L. Hart is down in Florida, working on an orange farm. He would like to hear from some of the old members of the organization. His address is Fort Pierce, Fla.

6TH ENGINEER TRAIN

This is the eighth installment of the roster of the ex-train men. Clip it out and save it. Get the habit of writing a letter at least once a week to one of the old men.

A. A. Anderson, Shirley, W. Va.
Dudley Barnes, La Porte, Ind.
R. B. Benson, Ironton, Minn. (Present address: Co. A 1st Engineers, Coblenz).
Earl F. Brookins, 9 Terrace Place, Jamestown, N. Y.
Frank E. Copenspire, 618 Whitman
James D. Colville, Floydada, Texas.
St., Walla Walla Wash.
Samuel Cohen, 2120 Honeywood Ave., New York City. Present address: C. A, 1st Engrs., Coblenz.
John Dametch, South Amboy, N. J.
Dorsey Dayton, La Moille Ill.
Edw. H. Dillickrath, 69 N. 5th St., Patterson, N. J.
August Ernst, 20 Marcy Ave., Bloomfield, N. J.
Walter Hager, 2630 W. 18th St., Chicago, Ill.
Henry Klemm, 436 Henroid St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Wm. R. Maguire, R. F. 1, Duncanon, Pa.
Oscar Meiss, 584 Aylmer St., Montreal, Que.
H. A. Muller, Merrick, L. I., N. Y.
Arthur Papillon, 245 South St., Southampton, Mass.
Elmo Parkins, 323 Asbury St., Moscow Ill. Present address: Co. A, 1st Engrs., Coblenz.
E. J. Perrault, 25 Riverside St., Lowell, Mass.
E. L. Perry, R. F. D. No. 9, Woodbine St., Nashville Tenn.
Thomas M. Phipps, Clintonville, Pa.
Edwin D. Ringwall, 32 North St., West Haven, Conn.

Walter D. Yenawine is still blushing over the honor of having been elected Assistant Secretary of the Washington Branch of the Society of the Third Division, which held a very successful initial meeting on March 10th. Just to show you that Walter misses his mules, and that he still likes something with a kick in it, we only have to sight the fact that he is now employed at the Naval Torpedo Station near Washington.

It has just been learned that First Sgt. Harry Burns retired to civil life on the 18th of March. We wish you luck Harry and we are sure success will be yours. We write this editorially, but we are sure that every man of the old Train who served under you from the Marne to Germany and then back home, are all of the same opinion—that you were not only the best top in the regiment, but the best in the army. You were always an efficient, versatile and farstighted, and at the same time the friend and leader of every man under you. Your bravery was always inspiring, and even before we reached the lines you had received a citation for bravery from General Pershing. We welcome you into our great circle in civil life.

Theo J. Kozlowski writes in that he still has his right hand. Koz is thinking some of returning to the service.

Joe Gibson writes in from Alanreed, Texas and says that he couldn't get along without The Watch on the Rhine. Joe had a letter from Scott the other day, who is now a full-fledged farmer. Scott is living at Winnebago, Minn., and would be glad to hear from the boys.

To Louis Sanders: Sgt. Joe Smith's address is Tounton, Mass.

Raymond Donnelly, who has just returned to the ranks, is now the master of a new Liberty truck.

Sgt. Slater has received a letter from Rex Long. Rex is doing fine and wants to be remmbered to the gang. He saw Wilson and Dunbar the other day in Philadelphia. Both are in the best of health.

Jap Blake, Scramento, Cal., is busy these days repairing hop-picking machinery and running around in his new 1920 Grant Six. The Horst Company, for which he works, is the only concern that picks hops by machinery, and therefore Jap feels quite distinguished. He says they pick as high as 10 and 15 acres a day. We should think the hop business would be kind of dull with the prohibition law in force. Jap is a new subscriber for The Watch on the Rhine.

There's more than one way to get a man to write. In giving the address of Guy A. Olson, a mistake was made. Guy wanted us to know his proper address so he took the time to drop a line. Thank you, Guy, but next time you write send in a little news. Guy's new address is: 82 West Housatonic St., Pittsfield, Mass.

Wm. P. Devries, Marion, N. Dak., wants to know what is the matter with the old bunch. He has written quite a number of letters, but doesn't seem to be able to get replies. Bill is telling the folks back home how the 6th Engineers helped win the war. Bill has seven horses and is working a 320 acre farm. He is going to feel like a young millionaire when he gets his $675 due him from the State of North Dakota as a bonus.

30TH INFANTRY

First Lieut. Arthur A. McClaughry reported for duty on the 14th of this month and was placed on detached recruiting service at Nashville, Tenn.

First Lieut. George O. Clarke is relieved from recruiting duty at Nashville, Tenn., and is now doing duty with the Machine Gun Company.

First Lieut. Fred During was visiting in the camp last Monday. He has been on recruiting duty for the past month at Nashville, Tenn., and reports that most of the recruits that are signing up enlist for the artillery for one year.

First Lieut. John Ralph Wright, assigned to this regiment February 14, 1920, is assigned to duty as Regimental Chaplain.

First Lieut. Curtis A. Noble is appointed unit athletic officer, relieving Lieut. John G. Selby.

First Lieut. Walter A. Bouve Jr. has been relieved from special duty with the Camp Exchange Officer. Lt. Bouve has been on the work in connection with the preparation of a telephone directory.

Sgt. Bailus Duvall, Company B, was furloughed to the reserve this week. He enlisted at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., February, 1915, and was assigned to the 22nd Infantry, in which he served for one year, and then transferred to the 15th Infantry in China. On December 7, 1919, he was transferred back to the United States and was assigned to Company B, 30th Infantry. He left for his home at Bee, Kentucky, where he will go to work at his old trade as fireman.

SUPPLY CO.

Several of the wagoners are due to be furloughed to the reserve in June. They are continually talking that they have two and a "butt" to do. Yet we have our suspicions that the "butt" is about 27 years long.

Sgt. Modgiln says that Little Rock, Ark., is one of the best places on earth. He requested to be transferred to this camp about two months ago and the latest reports in circulation are that he will shortly get married. This makes the sixth leap of the regiment.

Capt. Carrol M. Gale, who has been on leave for the past month, has reported for duty. He reports he spent a most enjoyable time at Orlando, Florida, and was united in marriage to Viola Margarete De Puy King on the 23rd of February.

COMPANY L.

Mess Sgt. Roy Watson left camp on on the 19th, on a thirty-day furlough to visit relatives and friends at Fort Smith, Ark.

Cpl. Ruusuletto has reported for duty from furlough. He visited Hot Springs, and says he would have stayed longer, but the hight cost of living made him come back.

Sgt. James Currey was furloughed to the reserve on the 16th of this month. Sgt. Currey was serving in his fourth enlistment period when furloughed to the reserve, and had been doing duty at Camp Pike, Ark., since September, 1917. He was assigned to this organization in December, 1919.

Sgt. Donald MacArthur was furloughed to the reserve on March 16th. He enlisted September 21, 1915, in the 32nd Infantry, and was a graduate of the Central Officers' Training Schools, Camp Arthur, Texas, in 1918. He has been attached to Camp Pike Headquarters from December, 1918, until he was furloughed to the reserve. Sgt. McArthur was assigned to this organization in December, 1919.

Sgt. Milton Gilmore, who has been sick in Camp Hosital since the 18th, is recovering.

A letter has been received from Sgt. Stanciu, who is now on recruiting duty at Dyersburg, Tenn. He says he likes the work and is getting his share of the recruits.

COMPANY K.

Sgt. Charlie Rice left Tuesday for Dahlonega, Georgia, where he has been detailed as assistant to the Professor of Military Science and Tactics at North Georgia Agricultural College. Sgt. Rice has been a member of the 30th Infantry for 14 years. He served on the Mexican Border 1916-17, and went overseas with the 30th Infantry. He took part in all engagements in which the regiment participated.

Pvt. First Class William H. Steward has been apointed company mechanic.

COMPANY E.

Sgt. Beery has received a letter from John B. Doyle, formerly a member of this company. Doyle says that the outside is all right, but there is a big change in life at present. Doyle, after spending three years in the army was discharged a few weeks ago, but is coming back. John went oversease with the 30th. He was wounded twice on the battle fields, but now is entirely recovered and working on the railroad.

Pvt. First Class Hughes goes to the Liberty Theater every night. He has been with us for two months and has not missed an evening. Hughes is a buck and wing dancer of ability. He formerly served in the navy on the good ship Pennsylvania.

The first sergeant has bought the company a piano and every one wants to play it at once.

HDQRS. COMPANY.

Mounted Cpl. Martin Bealler, having completed the course at the Packers School, Remount Depot, Camp Pike, has returned to the company. He finished second in class standing.

Every day the company has men out trying to make the regimental baseball team. They are Sgt. Maj. Cannon. Sup. Sgt. Emmel, Cpl. Bealler. Cpl. Wagner. Sgt. Maj. King. Cook Miller, Sgt. Maj. Card, Privates Sol Bolt, Collier and Wingey Devoe.

Many candidates turned out for the baseball practice Wednesday afternoon. The team will practice at 4 o'clock every afternoon at Miller's Field. Among the men out practicing for the first day were the following: Sgt. Bischof, Co. C; Sgt. Trujillo, Co. G; Sgts. Roboski, Strezlecki, Ray, Hartman, Wright, Cpl. Cummings and Private Herte, all of Co. I; Sgt. Novak, Co. K. Sgts. Shannon, Logan and Schnitzius of Co. M; Sgt. Emmel, Cpl. Bealler, Cpl. Wagner, Cook Miller, Pvts. Collier, Bolt and Devoe, all of Headquarters Company. More men are turning out each day for practice, and evidently a good team will be represenetd for the 30th Infantry. The tea at the present time is being coached by First. Lieut. Irwin S. Dierking, who has played in league teams.

Capt. James H. Hard Jr., who has been sick in Camp Hospital since the 12th with a slight attack of bronchitis, has reported for duty.

MACHINE GUN CO.

A letter has been received from George H. Loyd, formerly a cook of the company. Loyd has only been furloughed to the reserve about two weeks and says he is coming back to join the outfit again. He says that the outside is not what he thought it would be, and asks the top sergeant to have a bunk ready for him. He says a dollar in the army is worth a dollar, but on the outside it isn't.

Pvt. Archie J. McCollum is appointed company mechanic.

COMPANY A.

First Sgt. Robert Sprouse received a letter from ex-Capt. C. W. Ryan, formerly with this organization. Capt. Ryan was wounded three times on the Argonne front, but refused to leave his men until carried back. He is now editor of the Wathena Times of Wathena, Kansas. He writes that he receives his Watch on the Rhine regularly and wishes to be remembered to any of the old men or officers who are still with this organizaion. He also writes that there are eight or ten men in his part of the country who were in Company C, including Rudolph Boeh, George Bruns, Geo. Marolf and others. George Marolf met with an accident, and had to have his right leg amputated. We are now going to have a benefit dance and with the proceeds try and fix him up comfortably. The following is the citation awarded to Capt. Ryan:

This officer was in command of the 4th platoon of Company A in a strong point in a wood directly opposite to the place where the Germans crossed the Marne on pontoon bridges July 15th. Although under violent artillery and machine gun fire, and often attacked by the enemy infantry, he held his post until ordered to retire. This was near Mezy.

The following letter was received from Christ Rasmussen, who was discharged from Camp Pike last month:

Dear Sergeant: I am now home sending my furlough on re-enlistment and sure am having a good time. When I reached home I received a post card from the Third Division Society Branch in Brooklyn. I am a member of it. I receive The Watch on the Rhine every week, and believe me, it is sure good to read about the old outfit. I wish I could come back, as I do not like my new place as well. There are at least 12 men from the old 30th Infantry, and all would like to come back. We are having gondolas up here, just like in Venice. How about old Camp Pike? Is it still raining down there? We hope to hear from you in the near future and we send our best regards to the old 30th Infantry.

Your friend,
Christ Ramussen,
1st Gas. Rep. Regiment,
Edgewood Arsenel,
Edgewood, Maryland.

When answering advertisements, please mention The Watch on the Rhine.

MOST WONDERFUL OF ALL WAR PAINTINGS

"Gassed," by John R. Sargent, R. A., said by many critics to be the most wonderful of all war paintings.

LADEN WITH SPOILS OF WAR

Chinaman Who Worked With Allied Forces in France a Wonderful Sight When He Returns.

Pick and spade heroes of the Chinese republic, who soldiered so hard in France for an allied victory, are returning to the homeland with the choice pickings of the salvage piles of Europe on their backs. The Home Sector gives this picture of the returning coolie sports: "There are two obvious signs which make it plain that great things are stirring in these hitherto unstirred parts. One of them literally smites the eye as soon as the returned warrior steps down the gangplank of the coolie transport at Tsingtau or Shanghai. Dizzily arrayed in the sartorial pickings of all the earth, they are a fearsome wonder to behold. American overseas caps and Scottish kilts, French shoes, swagger sticks, a chasseur hat set rakishly on the ear and a bird cage in hand in the manner of the native teahouse, sometimes even a Sam Brown belt—it is a wild cubist melange of the costumery and appurtenances of all the world and all times.

"The little children run before them in terror, the aged resign themselves to the coming of the long-forboded evil spirits wreaking vengeance for the joss stick left to go out before the village god."

BEEN THROUGH THE MILL.

"Brown acknewledges that he knows nothi nagbout women."

"What an immense experience with them he must have had."—Boston Transcript.

THESE BRIGHTER DAYS.

Some wag has said that in this year of grace and prohibition the old line, "Wine, Women and Song," should read "Ginger Ale, Wives, and Community Singing."—The Survey.

MAJESTIC
ONLY THEATRE PLAYING BIG TIME VAUDEVILLE

MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY.
Matinee at 2:30.
Nights at 7:30 and 9:00.

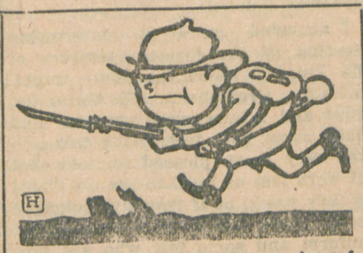
ONLY VAUDEVILLE THEATER IN LITTLE ROCK PLAYING

Big Time Acts

Always Five Acts of "INTERSTATE QUALITY"
And Latest News Pictures.

Complete change of bill Monday and Thursday.

Daily Bargain Matinee. Seats reserved one week in advance. Phone M 110.



CHARGE through the ranks of the wage earner and get into a profitable business of your own!
On a capital of from $5 to $500 anyone of average intelligence can earn from $2,000 to $10,000 per year.
On receipt of four green stamps to cover cost of mailing we will send our free 28-page book giving over 600 plans whereby you can operate your own business.
NOW is the time to write. NOT TOMORROW.
Address
THE M. O. EMPORIUM
3509 White Plains Avenue
New York City.

REMEMBER?

Two Years Ago——
the Sixth Engineers were making history with the Fifth British Army on the Somme.

From March 27 to April 3 they were being initiated into front-line warfare.

As part of "Carey's Chickens" they helped bar the road to Amiens and to the sea.

You couldn't plan for the future in those days, but now that you are back in God's country you can insure your hearing from your buddies for fifty-two weeks by filling out the coupon below.

Do it today.

THE WATCH ON THE RHINE
306 Board of Commerce Building
Little Rock, Arkansas

Founded at Andernach, Germany, February, 1919, by the Men of the Third Division

Gentlemen:
Enclosed find one dollar and fifty cents ($1.50), for which please enter my subscription to The Watch on the Rhine for one year, to commence with the issue of.....

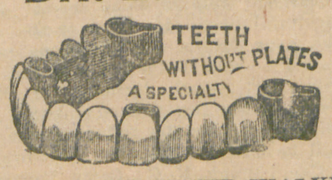
Name.....

Street Address.....

City.....State.....

Dentistry That Lasts

DR. E. W. GREENE, Dentists



Highest grade materials and reasonable prices. Special attention to soldiers; no long waits.

ALL WORK GUARANTEED

DR. DAVID WALKER, Associate Dentist
Fourth and Main Streets. Tel. Main 3921
Little Rock, Ark.
Opposite Gus Blass Department Store
Open Sundays and Evenings

PLAN CHAIN OF LANDING FIELDS

Army Air Service Officers Cover 300,000 Miles in Making Aerial Survey.

IS LIKE HARBOR TO LINER

Thirty-two Southern Cities Invited to Provide Stopping Places for Planes —Must Be Fit to Handle All Forms of Aircraft.

New York.—Plans for establishment of a chain of airplane landing fields have been worked out by officers of the army air service and the Manufacturers' Aircraft association, it was announced here.

Army flyers have covered more than 300,000 miles in an aerial survey of the country and made exhaustive reports on the facilities offered to cross-country flyers.

Representatives of 32 southern cities already have been invited to establish landing fields under army direction. Many others will receive like invitations during the next few months.

These must be laid out according to specifications given by the army, and in return the government gives steel hangars to the municipalities. Operation of the "air harbor" is assumed by the municipality.

Since the armistice the number of army fields has been reduced from 50 to 16, and the naval air stations from 17 to 9.

Like Harbor to Liner.

"The landing field," says the aircraft association, "is to the airplane what the harbor is to the ocean liner and the railroad terminal is to the train. It is not merely a flat piece of land on which a flyer can bring his craft to earth. Such a piece of ground bears the same relation to a real landing field as an unimproved water inlet to a harbor like New York or Liverpool.

"A landing field should have, first of all, dimensions which fit it to handle all forms of aircraft. It should be drained to permit its use even in the wettest weather. It should have shelter and supplies for flyers and their craft and should be accessible to the trade center it is meant to serve.

"This feature is of supreme importance because commercial aerial navigation will develop only in proportion to its commercial value. The field should be identified with markings visible from great heights and with radio apparatus so flyers may be aided in finding their way in spite of the fog or failure to identify the country over which they are passing.

Haven if Mishap Occurs.

"Fields at frequent intervals means that cross-country flyers can come to the earth for rest, replenishment of supplies and adjustments to their machines without inconvenience or unnecessary delay. In the event of a mishap in the air, such as a stalled motor, the near-by landing field permits the pilot to glide to it without damage to the machine or to himself.

NAMES MEAN NOTHING

You're Merely a Number in U. S. Census Records.

Identity Lost When Individuals Become Cards With a Lot of Holes Punched in Them.

Washington.—Names mean nothing at all in the job of counting noses in the United States for the 1920 census.

You have a name when you come into the big barn-like building here where 4,000 clerks are tabulating you and about 110,000,000 like you.

Very soon, though, you become nothing but a card with a lot of holes punched in it. You have sex, age, nationality and a lot of other things, but no name.

Your card is just as important, yet as anonymous, as the president's. In the census bureau the president isn't Woodrow Wilson. He is merely a white man, born in America, living in Washington, head of a family, English-speaking and able to read and write.

Neither king's horses nor king's men could drag your name out of the census bureau. Draft officials in 1917 tried it and failed.

The census bureau gave General Crowder lots of information about the number of men between certain ages living in certain areas. But when the slacker drive was on and General Crowder, with the whole war department back of him, tried to get the names to check up against enlistments and draftees the census bureau called his attention to the law.

It's not only against the law to give out such information, but enumeration sheets carrying names are destroyed after the information has been transferred to cards.

A FAIR GUESS.

Teacher—In what battle did General Wolfe, when hearing of victory, cry, "I die happy"?

Johnny—I think it was his last battle.—Boston Transcript.

30th Infantry Met Two German Divisions During the Second Battle of the Marne

The following article regarding part of the operations of the Third Division on the Marne in July, 1918, appeared in the New York Journal last August about the time the Third Division was arriving back in the States. The account is a vivid reminder of those days when the fate of the Allies hung in the balance. Some of the comments that the commanding officer of the 30th Infantry has added to this article throw light on some things that the Marnemen have probably not had sufficient chance to know about. The article is as follows:

The Third Division occupied the line extending from the eastern edge of Chateau Thierry to a point one kilometer west of Varennes. The 30th Infantry occupied the pivotal position of the sector, i. e., from just east of Mezy to the eastern edge of Fossoy, about twice the front held by the 38th Infantry on its right. The Marne River was no man's land. There was no attempt at crossing west of Fossoy, all the storm positions shown on the map being in front of the 30th and 38th Infantry regiments. Three German division swere opposite the Third Division. Two of those divisions were opposite the 30th.

The Germans held commanding ground north of the Marne and had both front and flank fire on the 30th. This was the most intensive German preparation fire of the war, if Lieut. Leon Marchand, who was attached to the 30th Infantry, is a judge. He was at Verdun during the critical days before the United States entered the war. Incidentally, he has been twice awarded the American D. S. C.

Those German troops that succeeded in crossing the river actually occupied the storm positions in the 30th's sector. Thus the regiment received three-fourths of the German direct attack. Also maps were captured by the 30th, showing their sector to have received the heaviest bombardment, as the full drive was at that point. The German maps were captured from a German major. His battalion had practically annihilated a platoon near Mezy when other elements of the regiment hit this battalion in flank, and what was left of it surrendered, over two hundred officers and men.

For an attack down the Surmelin Valley to be successful, it was of course necessary to take the height on each side. Those to the east of the valley and south of Jaulgonne were taken; those heights to the west, which the 30th held, were not taken. On the east of the valley the French backed up six and seven kilometers; on the west not a German ever crossed the Fossoy-Crezancy road, nor got anywhere near it.

Such a capture would have given the Marne River as a protection to the German right flank. The bend of the river caused the 7th Infantry's sector on the 30th's left to be echelonned back on the 30th.

The night of July 14-15 the 30th Infantry was disposed with one battalion, one machine gun company, the 37's and trench mortars in the front area, which was all north of the Fossoy-Crezancy road. One battalion, one machine gun company, and two companies of the 38th Infantry were in support of Bois d'Aigremont. The other battalion of the 30th was with the French Reserve.

All units of the other infantry regiments of the division were on July 14 put at the disposal of their respective regimental commanders. The area in front of the 30th was the one selected by the Germans for crossing with their pontoon bridges and innumerable boats, as their maps showed. There was also a dam southwest of Mont St. Pere which could be crossed. Two companies were scattered by platoons and detachments along the river with one-half of the machine gun company covering important points. The other two companies and remaining eight guns of the machine gun company were in the various woods and fox holes in front of those woods, which were all north of the Fossoy-Crezancy roads.

It was half open and half trench warfare, so to speak. As stated before, the Marne was no man's land. The engineers had laid out regular lines of defense along the north edge of the various woods in the front area, and also along the north edge of the Bois d'Aigremont, where the regimental support was. Everybody was digging in somewhere. The battalion in reserve was digging a second, third and fourth line of defense to fall back upon, to five and ten miles to the rear. The regimental support was helping the engineers put in wire at night, the men themselves were trying to get comfortable in small dugouts in the woods during spare moments, but on July 14 the system of trenches had reached the stage of the four and a half foot standing trench.

Upon arrival in the sector, about the middle of June, the German forces north of the Marne were not active or aggressive, and frequent raids were at first made by American detachments. The first prisoners to be captured in the division were five that Captain Lassiegne, 30th Infantry, brought in after five trips he had made across the river. However, the first part of July the Germans put in innumerable machine guns, 37's, mortars, and artillery pieces, and a man could not put his head up in the open country near the river without being shot at.

The French high command thought the big attack would come July 4, and after that several days were reported as the big day. There was a chateau at Mont St. Pere, with a high wall near the river. It was known that much work was being done behind this wall from the hammering heard, undoubtedly preparing bridge material.

The French 155's could not spare enough ammunition to knock the wall down. Three times a force of forty men on the 30th prepared to make a night raid with a box barrage of the 32 guns in the sector, but each time French headquarters called the raid off, as it was believed to be the night the big attack was coming. Strange to relate, the night set for the third raid was July 14-15.

Moderate artillery fire had been received daily for three weeks, yet for three days before the attack not a shot was fired by the German artillery, but larger and larger forces were reported by the French planes as taking position in the front of the sector.

The lines of trenches and wire laid out by the French Corps and the American Division Headquarters had to be built by the commanding officer of the 30th. Observing that the Boche planes came and went at will, and undoubtedly took photos also, the German fire registered daily on the north edge of the woods in the open, and camouflaged as much as possible.

This saved fany lives as those men in the open suffered fewer casualties than those at the edge of the woods. The front line at the river for four kilometers was very long for the forces at hand, but by having the small detachments of infantry and machine gunners in support of each other, although much scattered, he figured that the Germans who passed the river line would be so much confused by fire coming from all directions that they would not follow their barrage and their machine would be broken up because the Americans did not fight according to military tactics. This was what actually happened, and not a German ever got through the front line battalion.

The French undoubtedly thought that such a superior force of Germans would break through the front line and they had therefore constructed three lines of defense in the rear. The French system of defense under such circumstances is to gradually withdraw, making the defense stronger and stronger and after the enemy is wholly checked to start an attack. They had become fine defense fighters, as they had to be under the conditions which had existed previously.

But in this fight the Germans found a different order of things. Instead of finding the front lines clear as they had expcted after such a terrific bombardment, they found themselves being shot into from all sides.

Some small American units were surrounded but the fire from suporting units would put the Boche out of business. as a few Germans sifted into the various woods, but were replused or killed. One company from the front of the Bois d' Aigremont was sent through one bunch of the woods in the front area, but few Germans were there.

The main attack was stopped between 8 a. m. and 9 a. m. before it had gotten under way, so to speak and some on the German right flank shifted to the right and ran into the 7th Infantry at Fossoy, where they were wiped out by that gallant regiment. The Germans strong attack at Mezy was completely repulsed. Some few Germans shifted towards the 38th Infantry on the east and were stopped by them.

By 10 a. m. there was nothing in the 30th's sector south of the Marne. Estimating the German division at 10,000 at the minimum, it is seen that at least 20,000 Germans confronted about 3,000 in the 30th's sector.

The commanding officer of the 30th Infantry has the following comment to make on the above article:

Capt. Mann's article is correct. He speaks of the great amount of ammunition used. At least ten of the sixteen guns averaged fifteen thousand rounds. In fact, more than the authorized allowance, also each man in the river sector had four hundred rounds of rifle ammunition. Major Sylvester's battalion had been with the French reserves and was to relieve the front line battalion the night of July 14-15th. It was caught in the intense bombardment which started at 10:10 p. m. and extended fifteen kilometers to the rear, just as it was approaching the Bois d' Aigremont from the rear. It had two hundred casualties at that time.

This was the noted battalion which had fought from June 2nd to June 7th on the west of Chateau Thierry on the right of the Second Division, and the written history of the Second Division at Belleau Wood gives high praise for its forced march to the line and its succesful attack upon arrival.

Things looked bad about June 2nd, and the French were begging for Americans. Captain Mann's article mentioned the work of the Machine Gun Co. at Mezy. Twenty thousand rounds per gun and rifle fire from near Mezy rendered much effective work by enfilading the opposition of the 38th Infantry on the east. The trench mortars fired all night after the attack started. In the morning rifle fire was resorted to by those who were left. The 37's fired until put out of action.

The artillery has never been given proper credit for its work. I had eighteen French 75's, twelve American 75's of the 10th Field Artillery, and eight French 55's attached to my sector. The Americans got in position six days before the fight. I arranged with the division commander so that I could call directly on these batteries. I mentioned this, as it was the only time during the war that I saw any proper liaison between the infantry and the artillery.

Lieut. Hays of the 10th F. A. liaison officer for the Division, was the only officer in the division to receive the Medal of Honor. The artillery had an accurate fire on roads north of the Marne and an accurate barrage on the north bank of the river. Detachment after detachment of Germans were wiped out by the artillery and the pontoon bridges were destroyed or rendered impassible in daylight.

At one time the liaison officer reported to me that but 32 guns and 600 rounds of ammunition were left. It was found, however, that many of the French 75's were all right and had ammunition. The 10th Field Artillery took over the French guns and worked them. This batallion of the 10th Field Artillery was for a time in charge of Colonel Fueger and afterwards under Major Esterhay. I believe the battalion should have been cited.

The official map of the A. E. F., showing the battle of the Marne salient July 15th to August 3d, 1918, gives the position of the 30th Infantry the evening of July 15th. It is shown by the inverted U. The river line was then occupied by patrols at night and a few observers in the day time, as the Germans had crossed the river to the east and established artillery south of Jaulgonne.

The front line battalion, First Battalion, 30th Infantry, was relieved July 16th by a battalion of 111th Infantry. The Third Batalion of the 30th Infantry was relieved July 18th by the Second Battalion of the 111th. The remainder of the 30th was relieved July 21st, the date I left the front line. I broke in the battalions of the 111th Infantry. I operated one of the "Dunlaps" against the Germans who had crossed the Marne to my east. The night of July 16th a German force was routed there and six to eight American ambulances retaken which were in the sector of the regiment on my right, and which had fallen into the hands of the Germans.

Mention should be made of the splendid work of Company A, 6th Engineers, which was laying barbed wire entanglements, but fought with gallantry as infantry throughout the battle. The 30th Infantry at the defense of the Marne had casualties of forty officers and fourteen hundred men.

STANDING ROOM ONLY.

Shells were dropping thick and fast in the vicinity of the Grand Pre when the lieutenant ventured into the midst of it in a desperate attempt to get the men of his command gathered together. On coming to one shell hole, he was astonished and disgusted to find a private tucked into it in a laudable imitation of a ground hog. Poking him with his feet, the officer bellowed:

"Hey, there, snap out of that! You ought to be ashamed of yourself. Why don't you come out and fight like a man?"

"Aw, go on, now, lieutenant," replied the buck in a shaking voice. "You know mighty well I got here first."—The Home Sector.

HOW LUXURY TAX WORKS

In Paris Writing Table and Chair Cost Less Than Desk Alone.

The Paris Figaro tells the following true story of the working of the French luxury tax:

A man went to one of the big furniture dealers to buy a writing table. Choosing one of the least pretentious pieces, he asked the price. It was 800 francs, which seemed rather high. The shopman, however, added:

"We will add this little arm chair. It isn't dear. Only 50 francs."

"No. I don't want it. I have quite enough chairs."

"Excuse me," said the seller. "If you buy the desk alone I shall have to ask you to pay the luxury tax, which comes to 80 francs. But if you take the chair as well I shall be able to put down your purchases as a suite—office furniture. For this the tax limit is 1.500 francs, and I do not have to charge you on a purchase of 850 francs. Thus if you take the chair you save 30 francs and have an extra piece into the bargain."

As a measure of economy the chair was bought.

"Gallery of Mirrors" Named From Glasses Which Were More Precious Than Rubies

"Galerie Des Glaces," or the "Gallery of Mirrors" at the Palace of Versailles, gets its name from 17 beveled mirrors, which were more precious than rubies before glassmaking was reduced to a science. Opposite each mirror is a window, these windows overlooking the famous gardens which were scenes of royal revelries and regal pomp.

In these gardens all the sculptors of standing in France were commandeered for innumerable pieces. Piped waters spout from mouths of gilded frogs and lizards, fauns play flutes, and dragons kidnap cupids, while stately old trees give one touch of nature against this supremely artificial setting in these gardens.

The mirrors are framed in works of art and surmounted by paintings. One series of these paintings depicts in flamboyant scenes the career of Louis XIV. Originally tables and chairs in this hall were of solid silver. The ensemble was typical of the emptiness of the yoke from which France freed herself.

SUICIDES ON INCREASE

Self Destruction Wave Sweeping Over World Since War.

A known total of 5,121 deaths by suicide occurred in this country in 1919, reports the Save-a-Life league of New York, which strives to prevent suicide. Of these 3,212 were masculine and 1,909 feminine. There were 47 child suicides, 225 boys and 252 girls. The average age was 15 for boys and 16 for girls. The youngest girl suicide was 13. In one instance a four-year-old boy killed himself. The other extreme was a suicide at 100 years.

Neglect or mistreatment at home or lack of sympathetic handling at school were the major reasons for the child suicides. Shooting was the chief method with boys and poison with girls. It is claimed that since the signing of the armistice there has been a constantly increasing number of suicides everywhere.

SILENCE IS GOLDEN.

First Private—Can you imagine anything worse than having cooties?

Second Private—Yes. Suppose you had 'em and they chirped.—The American Legion Weekly.

TO CLOSE SHIPYARD

Huge Plant Soon to End Its Wartime Work.

One Hundred and Twenty-Two Vessels Built at Hog Island Since It Started Operations.

Philadelphia.—The world's greatest shipyard, at Hog Island, built to overcome the ravages of the German submarine and help win the war for the allies, will launch its last wartime ship in June and turn it over to the government in September. When the last of the fabricated ships of the wartime contract leaves the vast plant on the Delaware, Hog Island will have turned over to the government 122 vessels, a record of more than one ship a week since the first boat was sent overboard in August, 1918.

There have been several double launchings in one day, and on Memorial day last year five ships were launched in a little more than an hour, establishing a world's record.

When Hog Island was going at top speed during the war, with 50 ways occupied, approximately 35,000 men were employed. This force has been reduced to about 22,000, and after the last ship is launched in June the force will be reduced to 25 per cent of this number. These men will complete and equip the ships still left to be turned over to the government.

What is to become of Hog Island is the great problem confronting the owners of the yard. Recently the United States shipping board took over the title to the ground. Philadelphia has been urged to take over the yard and continue it either as a shipbuilding plant or convert it into a great terminal. Efforts to interest the state also have been made, but the amount of money required to buy the great plant has been a stumbling block. It was proposed that the state purchase the 900 acres with two miles of water front and lease them out to manufacturing and other concerns.

A WANING FRIENDSHIP.

"That new C. O. of ours sure is a stand-offish guy," complained the private who had just come off guard, as he lay on his bunk.

"How come?" queried the barracks orderly.

"Well, last night I heard him coming up to my post, so I asks, 'Who goes there?' He says, 'Friend.' And this morning he don't hardly notice me."—The Home Sector.

WICKED SHEEP.

The captain had ordered his men not to forage. That night he met a corporal coming in with a sheep over his shoulder.

"Forget what I said this morning, corporal?"

"Well—well, no, captain, but no blamed sehep can bite me and get away with it."—The American Legion Weekly.

When in the City Eat at 305 Main St.

WESSON'S CAFETERIA

Continuous service from 7 a. m. to 8:30 p. m.

Lyon-Farrel Co.
SPORTING GOODS.
Athletic Goods of the Highest Quality.
Guns and Ammunition.
Everything the Sportsman Requires.
See us when in Little Rock whether you wish to buy anything or not.
118-120 West Fourth Street..

DELICIOUS REFRESHING DRINK

Coca-Cola

IN BOTTLES.

Demand the genuine. It's sold at most of the Canteens. Inspect the bottle. It's your protection against imitations.

The O'Leary Produce Co.

Telephones Main 243-244 and 245 Little Rock

Prompt Deliveries to Camp Pike

Wholesale

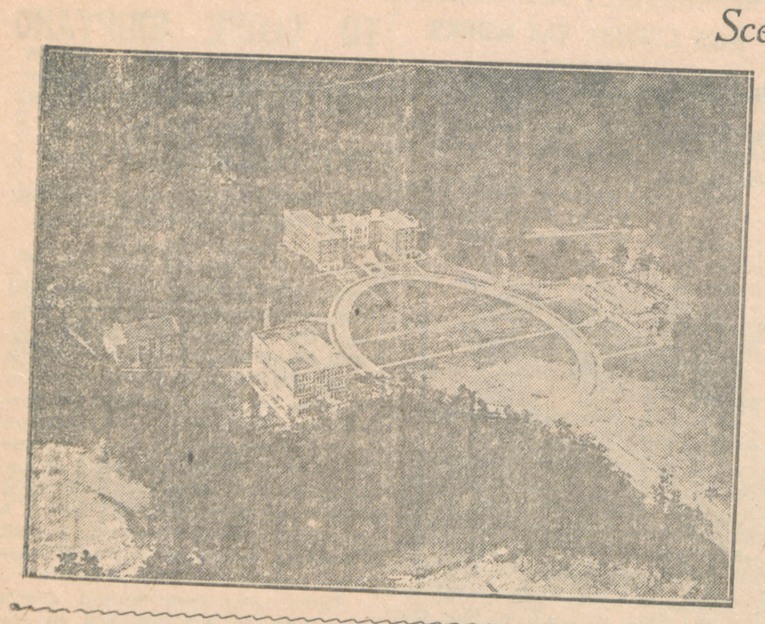
Fruits and Produce

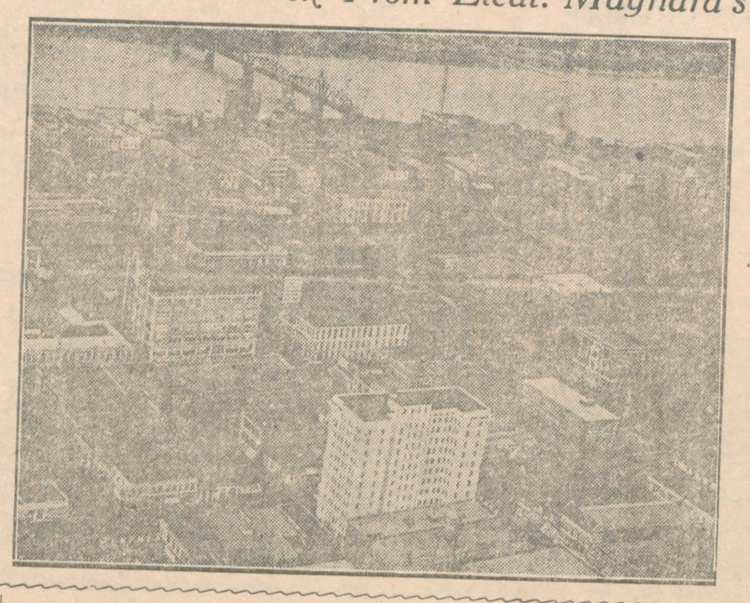
Superior Quality—Dependable Supply

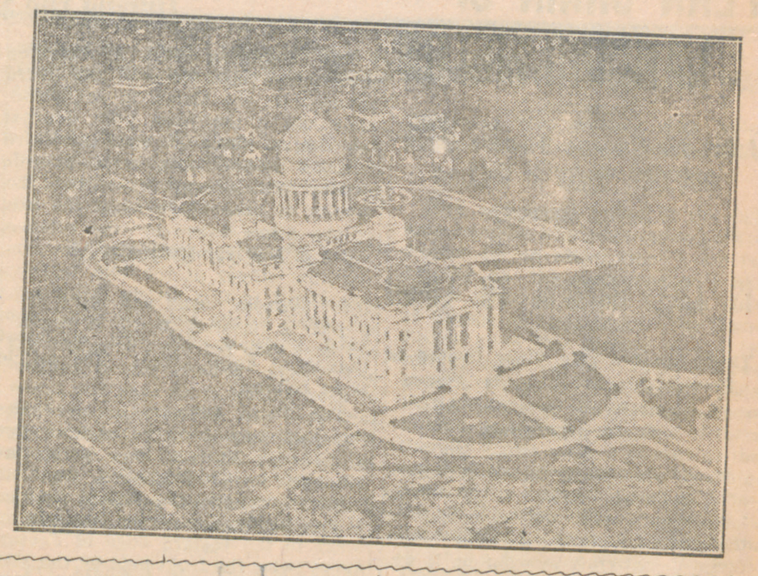
Office and Wareroom

210 TO 224 FERRY STREET

Scenes of Little Rock From Lieut. Maynard's Plane







Large Collection of Trophies Will Tell Many Interesting Things About World War

The history of the World War as told in the collection of relics now being assembled at the United States National Museum at Washington will carry a more vivid impression and will be more lasting than many volumes already written and the greater number to be written on the great conflict. We have read of Antietam, but the tattered flag which we saw perhaps years ago in a museum's treasures spoke more eloquently than any printed page and made an everlasting impression on our mind of the human sacrifice which was made on that memorable field.

And so in the years to come we may forget the details of the hell of lead and steel through which we fought on the Marne and in the Argonne, but the bullet-pierced helmet, the shattered gun-stock, the captured machine gun, and the barbarous Hun man-trap will be sharp reminders of those days.

Has Technical Value.

This collection will not only be of patriotic interest, but of great value from a technical standpoint. For in it are samples of small arms, of ordnance, including machine guns, both heavy and light, anti-tank guns, trench motors, hand grenades, etc., gas masks, trench tools, items of equipment carried by individual soldiers, of military supplies and clothing of various troops, both of the allies and the enemy, that illustrate in a remarkable way the evolution that has come in modern warfare, yes, and the reversion to types of weapons and armor which we once thought had gone into the discard of past centuries. The helmet itself is a return to the protective headgear of the days of the arena, and the trench knife to a period which it was suppsed high-power weapons had put out of the pale of modern warfare Indeed, modern warfare seems to have combined in its weapons of offense and defense and its tactics a startling combination of the barbaric and a day of rare scientific achievement; for in the same collection we find arepolane radio apparatus, delicate range-finding mechanisms and the short dagger with its brass knuckles which tells of the hand-to-hand death struggle. There are samples of a German steel breast armor found on October 11, 1918, near Exermont, in the Argonne-Meuse offensive, and an Austrian chain armor found on the Argonne battlefield. One specimen of German steel breast armor pierced with bullets shows that it was not affective in protecting its wearer.

Saved From Scrap Heap.

Much of the material which has been gathered has come from the salvage service, which was established under the direction of the chief quartermaster of the A. E. F. This service, which was created primarily for the saving of tonnage in the critical days when every foot of ship space was needed for our troops, required that all material from tin cans to tractor artillery, which would formerly have gone to the scrap heap when cast aside, be gathered for reclamation. In this process, which combed the A. E. F. from the base ports to the front lines behind the retreating Boche and which was afterward carried into Germany itself, it has been possible to gather samples of practically every variety of war material used either by our soldiers, our allies or the enemy. Quartermaster officers generally, too, were instructed to gather any items that might be of special interest or value in connection with this collection.

The articles already on view, although they form only a small part of those that had been gathered, extend over a wide and interesting range. It will be possible to describe only a comparatively few of these, but perhaps this description will give some idea of the war history as it will finally be told in the U. S. National Museum.

One of the photographs on exhibition has been made from a plate taken from a captured German officer and shows the German ex-Kaiser and the ex-Crown Prince reviewing German infantry just before the final great German drive, the Friedensturm, which was so completely blocked by the Third Division.

Parts of Wrecked "Zep."

There are pieces from the wrecked Zeppelin L-49, which tell of the great air raid on England on the night of October 19, 1917, on which occasion 13 Zeppelins participated, and the disaster which overtook this flock of monster aircraft. These airships started the raiding expedition from three different bases, preparations having been made for a trip lasting from 20 to 25 hours. They headed for the English coast, which they recognized by its lights. Greatly hampered by British anti-aircraft gun-fire and particularly by numerous searchlights, only one Zeppelin was able to penetrate the ondon barrage. This machine dropped bombsw hic hkilled 27 and injured 53. The squadron, which was then at a very high altitude, attempted to regain its bases. But the airships were first caught in a gale and later were overtaken by a heavy fog, in which they lost their way and became separated. At daybreak the commander of the L-49 thought he was over Holland or Westphalia. The airship descended to a low altitude and the crew waived white flags. It was about 8 o'clock in the morning before the commander realized that he was in France. The airship was sighted by several French aviators, who compelled it to land near Bourbonnc-les-Bains, a small town about 32 miles from general headquarters of the A. E. F. at Chaumont, Haute-Marne. A rabbit hunter with a shotgun rounded up the entire crew of 14 just as the commander of the Zeppelin was about to fire an incendiary bullet into the gas bags.

The L-49 when it came to earth was practically intact. It was 680 feet long, 72 feet in diameter at its widest point and was propelled by six motors which developed 1,500-horsepower. The French had planned to move the entire machine to Paris and to exhibit there. The bow of the machine rested on a small hill and the stern on another, with the engine cabins or "pods" hanging between. To brace it up preparatory to moving, struts were used, but a rain and snow storm the following night added so greatly to the weight that the machine collapsed.

The L-49 was of the largest type of Zeppelins and this disastrous trip was probably its first. Three other Zeppelins were brought down in the same neighborhood, but their crews did not fare as fortunately as did that of the L-49, for the machines were wrecked and members of the crews lost their lives. It is said that only four of the fleet of 13 Zepplins succeeded in getting back to Germany, one finally dropping into the Mediterranean. This disastrous venture is said to have finally decided the Germans to abandon the plan of sending out Zeppelins in large numbers to make raids on England.

How They Used Man Trap.

One of the interesting items in the exhibit is a man trap, which was used by the Boche in the Argonne forest. This trap had evidently been built long before the war for the big game hunting. The use of such traps for catching human prey was quite common with the Germans and is another illustration of the barbarities resorted to by them in their warfare. The usual method employed by the Germans in the use of these traps was to place them in a path that would naturally be followed by a scout or advance party and to conceal them with leaves or litter. If a soldier stepped into the machine and its jaws with their long, cruel teeth crushed his leg he would naturally call for help. When help came, machine guns, which were trained on the spot, opened their deadly fire, annihilating the entire party. Such traps were frequently placed by the Boche in front of machine-gun nests.

Among the small arms is a German automatic pistol, which was taken from a second lieutenant, one of the crew of three of a German aeroplane that was brought down by Lieut. La Marchant, of the French air service, at St. Lie, Vosges.

A type of the German double saw-edge bayonet picked up in the Argonne forest has attracted considerable interest from the general public, the popular supposition being that the saw edges were used to make the bayonet a more cruel and deadly weapon. This type of bayonet, however, was used by many of the German pioneer troops and the saw edges seem to have been employed for the purpose of enabling these pioneers to more readily cut wire and other obstructions in clearing a way for the columns which followed.

The extremity to which the Germans were put in the latter part of the war when their supply of cotton and cloth fabric was running low is well illustrated in the many items made of papers. There are bolts of German paper cloth on exhibition which have been so cleverly fabricated that at first glance they might be taken for the genuine article. Many garments were made of paper fabric. There were saddle blankets, wagon covers, halter ropes, belting, feed bags, saddle bags, ammunition packs, so skillfully woven that at first sight it is almost impossible to detect that they were made of paper.

Paper Clothing.

When the army of occupation went into Germany it found vast stores of this paper clothing an iuedmpqten ar this paper clothing and equipment in some of the supply deposits. Paper was even employed in the making of the harness, it being reinforced with leather in the parts on which there was the heaviest strain. Included in the exhibit are spools of paper thread, which show how German ingeunity was taxed in the days when the blockade was so effective.

Pieces of stained glass from what were once artistic windows of ancient cathedrals, which were not spared in their bombardments, tell more effectively perhaps than lengthy word descriptions of the kind of warfare that was waged and in which nothing was held sacred.

A gas-proof box for carrier pigeons with a special opening for extracting pigeons when under gas is one of the interesting exhibits. This was found in a German trench on the Chateau-Thierry front. The antechamber was so built that it was possible to reach in and attach messages to the birds without exposing them to the gas before they emerged for their flights.

Some of the freakish things that happen in the midst of heavy fighting are well illustrated in the split barrel of a United States rifle, whose muzzle had evidently received a direct hit. The barrel of this gun, which had evidently been in the hands of one of our soldiers at the moment it was hit, was split clean and half way down to the stock. Another exceedingly interesting exhibit of this character is a clip of United States cartridges, which had been carried by one of our soldiers and which had been traversed by a piece of shrapnel that finally lodged in the last cartridge after it had penetrated all the others. While all the other cartridges had been exploded, the last one in which it was embedded still had its charge. What happened to the wearer of this cartridge clip will probably never be known, but it is supposed that it saved his life.

There are German field telepehones and wire, the latter being made almost entirely of iron, only a very, very thin thread of copper running through it, indicating that in the necessity for conversation the use of copper was greatly restricted.

A field amputation chair, which was found in one of the German dressing stations with its blood-stained canvas back, numerous straps and metal jacket in which the limb to be operated on or amputated was fastened, tells something of the ingenunity of the devices of the German surgeons. There are many samples of medical, signal and engineer equipment which was captured from the enemy.

Spreading Propaganda.

Some of the printed propaganda dropped by German aeroplanes in the last days of the war tell how the enemy, fearing defeat, were anxious to bring the fighting to an end. One of these circulars picked up near Dun-sur-Meuse asked the question: "What are we fighting for?" The American soldier knew exactly what he was fighting for—the freedom of the world—and tons of such propaganda could not stop him.

There are German grenade throwers captured in the battlefield near Mouilly in the St. Mihiel sector, trench mortars taken in the Argonne forest during the first drive in September, 1918, shells of all calibers, flare signals, trench periscopes, gas alarm devices, signal lamps, trench lanterns, smoke pots, and a number of anti-fank guns.

German iron crosses of the first and second classes are in the collection. Indeed, after our army of occupation was in Germany these iron crosses, once so coveted and prized in the German army, were peddled about promiscuously. A group of American soldiers that had conceived the idea of turning out counterfeit iron crosses found in a short time that the product of their "mint" was scarcely profitable. All the brave insignia of the once proud "Imperial German Army" came to be bartered about in the "Fatherland" in such a common way that it was apparent even to the German people that the pomp and glory of their army, which once they held above all, was indeed but a transient thing.

Over Four and a Half Million to Get Medal

"For honorable service during the war," will be the basis on which the Victory Medals will be awarded by the United States Government. This includes 4,000,000 who served in the army, the 500,000 of the navy and over 20,000 nurses.

Most of these served between the declaration of war, on April 6, 1917, and the signing of the armistice. November 11, 1918, but exceptions are made for the men who saw service in Siberia or European Russia, even though they may have enlisted after the armistice, and for sailors detailed as mine sweepers. In the latter case medals will be awarded for service up to the date on which the seas were declared clear of mines in the autumn of 1919.

In order to entitle him to a medal, a man's service must have been under an oath of enlistment or acceptance of a commission, which made him subject to all orders of the Government. This rules out all men who attended the officers' training camps, but who were discharged and saw no other service.

Students of the S. A. T. C. are similarly barred. Drafted men who were accepted by their local boards, but rejected at the camps did not take oaths for active service, so they are not entitled to the medal.

Arabian Inventor Said to Have Been First to Devise Airplane and Make Flight

Abbas Ben Farnas, an Arabian inventor, it is said, was the first human being to invent and fly an airplane. He died as a result of his first flight in the year 783 A. D., during the reign of the Caliph Haroun al Raschid, history records.

Abbas is supposed to have conceived the idea of effecting mechanical flight as a means of approaching the heavens and aiding astronomical observations, from historical documents still in existence in Bagdad. With the consent and assistance of the Caliph he set to work to construct a machine in the likeness of a bird, with a clockwork motor to actuate the wings.

In the presence of a great multitude Abbas actually effected a flight which lasted several seconds, but in landing his machine was wrecked, and the inventor was hurled headlong against a tree and killed instantly. The secret of the construction of the first airplane died with the inventor. The Caliph al Raschid offered huge inducements to other eminent scientists to pursue the study of aviation, but none was found with sufficient genius to repeat the pioneer flyer's exploit.

THE LIMIT.

"Is Guzzler a generous chap?"

"Generous! Why, he'd share his last half-pint with a friend."—The Home Sector.

ARE YOU HUNGRY?

A real meal, satisfactorily served and pleasing to your taste, can always be had at the

U. S. CAFE

507 MAIN ST.

Meet Your "Buddie" Here

Yanks Recruit Brides From Many Countries

The Commanding General, Port of Embarkation, Hoboken, N. J., has reported to the Adjutant General of the Army that, according to records on file in his office, foreign brides had been brought home by members of the American Expeditionary Forces in the following numbers up to March 15, 1920:

French	2,295
British	1,101
Luxemburgian	92
Belgian	79
Italian	41
German	31
Russian	23
Spanish	7
Swiss	5
Polish	5
Greek	4
Dutch	3
Roumanian	3
Serbian	2
Jugo-Slav	2
Czech	1
Mexican	1
Unknown	14
Total	3,709

The husbands of these women include men of the army, navy and marine corps.

No record is available of the number returned to Europe.

The above by no means represents the entire number of foreign brides brought home by members of the American Expeditionary Forces, but only those who were received and cared for in the Hostess Houses under the supervision of the Red Cross, these being the only cases in which a record of nationality was kept. A number also came by commercial boats, and of these there is no available record.

When answering advertisements, please mention The Watch on the Rhine.

BASEBALL ON THE RHINE.

Oh, say, don't you remember the baseball on the Rhine,
The way the Third division defeated every nine?
We had the best of players that ever tossed a ball,
And never lost a single game—you bet, we won them all.

We played the French and English and showed them Yankee grit
By fanning them in order without a single hit.
When Sgt. York began to pitch, he always struck them out,
Because he had some mystic balls that others could not clout.

And little Chickie Martin did his little bit,
For many a time he saved his nine, by poling out a hit.
When Gallagher came to the bat, he lost but little time,
For many a ball from Gallagher's bat has splashed the famous Rhine.

Sgt. J. F. Maher.

WRONGLY CHRISTENED.

"I think I should have named my baby 'Flannel,'" said Mrs. Binks.

"Why?" asked Miss Jinks.

"Because," answered Mrs. Binks, "he shrinks from washing."—Pittsburgh Sun.

SECOND AND MAIN

LIKE A CLUB

Where you can meet your "Buddie" and, too, get a good shave or a haircut when you want it.

THE PURITAN BARBERS

121 Main Street.

The Military Bargain Store

You will find that our prices are lower than any one else on Military Supplies. We have a complete line of Hat Cords, Chevrons, Buttons, insignias of rank and organizations. Extra breeches and suits tailor made, to measure, or in stock. Whatever Military Supplies you need, we have. Open until 9 p. m. daily, and 11 p. m. Saturday.

Dickerman's Military Store

816 Main Street

ATTENTION!

Bookkeeping, Typewriting, Stenography, Cotton Classing, Auto Mechanics, Salesmanship, Spanish-Elementary Education and Mechanical Drawing are some of the courses to be taught FREE to

Service and Ex-Service Men

In Draughon's Business College
Under the Auspices of the
Knights of Columbus

Free Evening School

Opened March 22

REGISTER NOW!

609 Scott Street. One Block East of Main

Any Time from 9 to 9

"EVERYTHING FREE"